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J. M. Thorburn & Co.

ANNUAL
DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE
OF

Seeds

THE LARGEST
COLLECTION
IN THE WORLD.

FOR THE

VEGETABLE GARDEN

FOR THE

FLOWER GARDEN

FOR THE

LAWN.

FOR THE

FARM & NURSERY



15 JOHN STREET,
NEW YORK.

1893

SCALE OF MAXIMUM EXPRESS CHARGES ON PACKAGES OF SEEDS, ETC.

Shipped from New York.

For the guidance and convenience of our Customers, we have prepared the following Table of Rates as charged by the Express Companies from New York to most of the Express Stations in the various States and Territories. These rates are only approximate. It is impossible to give them exactly, as different rates are charged to different parts of the same State. We will undertake, however, to deliver them to any of the Express Stations at these figures.

SPECIAL EXPRESS RATES ON SEEDS.—If Prepaid many Express Companies now take Flower, Tree and Garden Seeds and Bulbs, when done up in packages **not exceeding four pounds in weight**, at the rate of **ten cents** for each one and a-half pounds or less, and **one cent** for each additional two ounces or fraction thereof. Thus a four-pound package of seeds may be sent to California for **thirty cents** if prepaid; otherwise it would cost **eighty cents**.

QUANTITY.		Alabama	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Dakota, N. & S.	Delaware	Florida	Georgia	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New York	North Carolina	Ohio	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina	Tennessee	Texas	Vermont	Virginia	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming	
Packages of 1 lb. or less.....	Over 1 lb. to 2 lb.	25	25	40	30	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	35	25	25	25	25	25	35	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
		30	30	50	35	25	30	25	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	45	30	25	25	25	30	30	45	25	25	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
" 2 "	" 3 "	45	45	60	45	25	45	30	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	40	30	45	45	45	45	45	60	45	35	40	45	45	55	40	30	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
" 3 "	" 4 "	60	60	80	60	30	60	35	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	45	35	60	60	60	60	75	50	40	45	60	55	75	45	35	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
" 4 "	" 5 "	70	70	100	80	35	75	40	70	70	65	65	70	75	65	75	65	50	40	70	75	70	70	75	95	55	45	50	65	65	90	50	40	70	70	75	55	65	65	75	75	75
" 5 "	" 7 "	90	95	150	100	35	100	45	95	95	75	75	90	100	75	100	75	55	45	90	100	95	95	100	140	65	50	55	75	70	125	55	45	85	90	100	65	75	75	100	100	100
" 7 "	" 10 "	100	115	200	150	40	135	50	115	115	90	90	100	125	90	120	90	60	50	100	120	115	115	125	180	75	55	60	90	75	175	60	50	100	100	150	75	90	90	120	150	150
" 10 "	" 15 "	115	135	300	215	40	175	60	135	135	100	100	115	160	100	150	100	70	60	115	150	135	135	160	275	80	60	70	100	85	260	70	60	110	115	200	80	100	100	150	200	200
" 15 "	" 20 "	130	165	400	275	45	200	65	165	165	115	115	130	200	115	175	125	80	65	130	175	165	165	200	360	90	70	80	115	100	340	80	65	125	130	250	90	115	115	175	250	250
" 20 "	" 25 "	150	185	500	350	50	250	70	185	185	130	125	150	225	130	200	145	90	70	150	200	185	185	225	450	100	75	90	130	110	425	90	70	150	150	300	100	125	125	200	325	325
" 25 "	" 30 "	175	210	800	400	55	300	75	210	210	150	145	175	275	150	250	150	100	75	175	250	210	210	275	540	110	85	100	150	125	510	100	75	160	175	325	110	145	145	250	375	375
" 30 "	" 35 "	200	250	700	475	55	350	80	250	250	160	150	200	325	160	275	165	100	80	200	275	250	250	325	630	120	90	100	160	135	595	100	80	180	200	375	120	150	150	275	425	425
" 35 "	" 40 "	225	275	800	525	60	400	85	275	275	175	165	225	350	175	325	175	100	85	225	325	275	275	350	720	125	100	100	175	145	680	100	85	200	225	425	125	165	165	325	475	475
" 40 "	" 45 "	250	300	900	585	65	450	90	300	300	200	175	250	400	200	350	175	100	90	250	350	300	300	400	810	125	100	100	200	150	765	100	90	225	250	475	125	175	175	350	525	525
" 45 "	" 50 "	250	300	975	650	70	450	100	300	300	200	175	250	400	200	350	175	100	100	250	350	300	300	400	875	125	100	100	200	150	840	100	100	225	250	490	125	175	175	350	550	550

THORBURN'S LEMON BLUSH TOMATO



THORBURN'S TERRA COTTA TOMATO.



THORBURN'S LONG-KEEPER TOMATO.

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

OF

J. M. Thorburn & Co.'s SEEDS.

IN ISSUING our Ninety-second Annual Catalogue, we would observe that our leading business principle has always been to supply only the very HIGHEST CLASS of seeds, and the fact that we have commanded the leading wholesale and market-gardeners' trade of this country for nearly a century should justify our claim to the patronage of those who have not yet experienced the advantage of dealing with us.

We would call attention to the descriptions and directions given in this Catalogue concerning each variety of seeds and their culture. They are as full and explicit as the limited space of a Catalogue will admit, and worthy of constant reference and study. The directions are derived from years of experience, and aim to meet the requirements of soil, climate and culture in and around New York. For more northern or southern localities, changes in the time of sowing, etc., are, of course, necessary, and will readily suggest themselves to gardeners.

Whenever our Customers desire it, we will select an assortment of seasonable seeds, suited to their wants. All such orders will receive especial care and attention. The only information we require is the size of the garden and the sum proposed to be expended for seeds. We would advise making an early test of seeds, by sowing some of each variety in a flower pot, and keeping them warm and well watered.

Write Orders upon a blank sheet, separate from letter. Orders from new customers should be accompanied by a Post Office or Express Money Order, if convenient, or bank-bills, if the amount enclosed is not large. Address always, J. M. THORBURN & Co., 15 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

PRICES.—The prices quoted are those ruling at this date, and do *not* include free transit, except for flower seeds in packets. Please add for prepayment of postage or express, as below noted. All ordinary sorts of seed can be had in five-cent papers.

Seeds by Mail or Express.—8 cents per pound should be added for prepayment of postage, if wanted by mail. Charges by express are not uniform, rates depending on distance and locality; see table of express tariff on second page of cover. Except for small parcels, and to remote parts, the express companies will be found the most economical mode of conveyance; of course we shall always adopt that mode which costs the least. Neither have we charged for a guarantee of safe arrival by mail; it is rare, however, that seeds fail to reach their destination safely in that way.

It is very important that our customers send in their orders immediately on receipt of this catalogue, instead of waiting till the time when they wish to sow the seed; and to save time, seeds may be ordered by the numbers in the first column, if desired.

Name, address, etc.—We beg our correspondents to give us very exactly, *on each of their orders, their name and address*; also to indicate *very precisely* the means of carriage which they prefer, whether by EXPRESS, FREIGHT OR MAIL, and the office or railroad station which best serves their locality. In case these directions are not followed out, or if they are not sufficient, we will choose ourselves the most advantageous and convenient means, but entirely at the risk of the customer, avoiding ourselves all responsibility.

SHIPMENTS by Express, "C. O. D."—Unless otherwise instructed, we shall send all such goods as go by express C. O. D. Orders from unknown customers not desiring this mode of carriage should be accompanied by the cash.


WARRANTIES.—Seeds of the best possible quality will fail through improper treatment. Thus, if a small seed be sown so deep that the young plant cannot reach the surface, the seed, however good, will fail. More failures result from a want of proper knowledge of conditions necessary to germination than from bad quality of seeds themselves. These conditions are: a proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air; besides these, the soil must be in proper condition, and present no physical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun has baked it to a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it, and many perish from this cause alone. Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination. Beets, Cress, Peas, etc., germinate readily at a temperature of 45°; but if Melons and other seeds of that family, bush or pole Beans, and other plants of sub-tropical origin, are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 60°. From this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. The second condition, proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than by too little moisture. The proper amount is that which a well-drained soil will naturally hold. Free access of air is all important, and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil. In germination complex chemical changes take place in the seeds, in which the air performs an important part. A portion of the seed is consumed, carbonic acid gas being given off, in changing the starch and other constituents of the seed into nutriment to forward the growth of the germ or embryo plant, which depends upon the contents of the seed until it has formed roots below ground and leaves above, and is able to sustain itself. Besides these conditions affecting the germination of the seed, the young plants, after they have made their way to the surface, are liable to various accidents; a sudden current of very cold air, or a continued drying wind, may check their growth, or destroy the young plants altogether; besides these, there are numerous insects, both below and above ground, that may attack the plants, some of these being so small that they often destroy a crop before they are discovered.

For the above reasons, we wish to state in this explicit form, **that, while we exercise great care to have all Seeds pure, reliable, and true to name, our Seeds are sold without any warranty, expressed or implied, and without any responsibility in respect to the crop. If our Seeds are not accepted on these terms, they must be returned at once.**

JAMES M. THORBURN, }
F. W. BRUGGERHOF. }

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

15 John Street, New York.

 In February we publish a list of GLADIOLUS AND SPRING BULBS, and in September a catalogue of DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES.

To secure a good crop of vegetables, three things at least are necessary, viz., a suitable soil, pure seed, and clean culture; to which may be added as equally necessary, an *abundant* supply of good barn-yard manure, supplemented, when this runs short, by artificial fertilizers. The exposure for a vegetable garden should be preferably south or southeast, or nearly so. The soil should be naturally rich and friable, a sandy loam being among the best. If the soil be stiff it should be gradually mellowed by the free use of barn-yard manure, or, if convenient, by the addition of sand. If wet, or inclined to hold an excess of moisture, it should be under-drained, preferably by tile; but if possible, a location should be selected naturally dry and free from surface water.

A dark colored soil, or one supplied with a goodly portion of decayed vegetable matter, will produce the earliest crops. If the soil be shallow, it should be deepened gradually by plowing or spading an inch or two deeper each year, and not all at once by trenching or sub-soiling, unless manure and money be both abundant. A sandy soil may be greatly improved by adding more or less vegetable mould from the woods. To produce the best and uniform results, the vegetable garden should have at least one foot of good rich soil. The roots of large trees should not be allowed to encroach on any part of the garden, though large trees, especially evergreens, sufficiently far off, afford a valuable protection on the north and west.

Mark the garden off into squares or beds of convenient size, to facilitate the practice of a rotation of crops, which is an important matter. As a rule, never let the same crop or kind of vegetable occupy the same bed or spot two years in succession. Potatoes, onions and a few other things may form an exception to this rule, but it is nevertheless better to keep up the rotation. Every year these beds must be warmed up by a liberal coat of manure, which should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Grow everything in drills or

straight lines. Larger crops from a given surface are grown in this way, and cultivation becomes simple and comparatively easy. The space between the drills, and other special information, is given in the body of the catalogue; the least distance is named, in order to economize space—it might be increased in some cases with advantage.

The ground should be frequently hoed to kill the weeds and keep the soil mellow; and the proper time to hoe is just when the weeds appear above ground. Briefly, the proper way to kill weeds is never to let them grow. If the weeding be done at the time suggested, it can be mostly and quickly done by the use of a sharp-toothed steel rake.

Where the material and conveniences are at hand, much time may be gained by starting certain kinds of plant in a hot-bed, or even in a cold-frame, the latter being a very convenient thing, even on a small place. The hot-bed is chiefly intended for raising early Tomatoes, Egg-Plants, Peppers, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, etc.; but as all these plants can now be bought cheaply of the seedsmen at the proper time, the expense and labor of a hot-bed can, in many cases, be dispensed with, especially on small places.

The above brief suggestions, and the special directions dispersed through the catalogue, if carefully observed, will go far toward securing early and abundant crops.

TO PREPARE A COLD-FRAME.—The cold-frame is simply a frame set on the ground, no bottom heat being applied. It is banked up on the outside during the winter with salt hay, straw, or coarse litter. The soil is prepared by forking in and thoroughly mixing to the depth of ten or twelve inches a liberal quantity of old, well-rotted manure. The manure of an old hot-bed is good for the purpose. The frame is prepared in the fall, and young Cabbage, Cauliflower, and Lettuce plants set out in it in time to get well established before very cold weather. Cauliflower and Cabbage should be set down to the first leaf, and the soil made firm around the plants. The seed is usually sown, in the vicinity of New York, from the 15th to the 20th of September, but the very early kinds some eight or ten days later. The young plants will be ready to transplant in about twenty-five or thirty days. During cold nights and stormy days, the beds should be closely covered with the sashes, and these further protected by straw mats or shutters. Cauliflower needs more and closer protection than Cabbage, as it is rather more tender. During mild days admit air freely, the object being to keep the plants in a dormant state, without actual freezing, so that when spring comes the plants are in a forward state for setting out early crops. Seeds of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce and Radish may be sown in a cold-frame in the spring from the last week in February to the first week in March. The frame should stand in a warm and sheltered spot, and be kept from freezing by mats or a thick covering of straw during cold nights.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A HOT-BED.

In the vicinity of New York, from the first to the middle of March is quite early enough to make a hot-bed, and even a little later will do well enough. The time must vary according to the latitude. Provide a quantity of fresh horse manure from the stables, and add to this, if they can be had, one-third to one-half of its bulk of leaves. Mix them thoroughly, tramping down the mass in successive layers, and form into a large pile, so that fermentation will proceed even in severe cold weather. In two or three days fermentation will be apparent by the escape of steam from the heap. Now turn again, and allow the heap to remain two or three days longer, or until the second fermentation commences. Make an excavation, or pit, two-and-a-half feet deep, and of a size suited to the number of plants required. The pit will be better if built up of brick. It should be made in some dry, sheltered spot, facing the south or east if possible. Hot-bed sashes are usually 6x3 feet, and one sash will generally give early plants enough for a large family. The frame for sashes should be eighteen inches high at the back and twelve inches in front, which will give the proper slope to catch the sunlight. Cross-pieces should be placed for the sashes to slide on, to facilitate opening and shutting the frames. When everything is ready, the manure is placed in the pit and trodden down firmly in layers to the required depth, two to two-and-a-half feet. Then put on the sashes, and keep the pit closed until the heat rises. At first it will probably be 100° or more, which is too hot to sow the seed in; but in two or three days it will subside to 90° or a little less, when the soil may be put on to the depth of six to eight inches. The heat may be readily ascertained by plunging a thermometer in the manure. The soil should be of well-rotted sod (or common garden soil will do) mixed with about a third of fine, old manure, and in this the seeds may be sown thinly in drills two or three inches apart, and afterwards (as soon as out of the seed-leaf) either thinned out or else transplanted to another frame. Air must be given every mild day by raising the sashes at the back. Water with tepid water whenever necessary, and during cold nights and snow storms keep covered with straw mats or board shutters. Tomatoes, Peppers and Egg Plants should be sown in a separate frame from the Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce, as they require more heat than the latter. The same directions may apply to hot-beds made on the surface of the ground, except that the manure should be at least a foot wider on all sides than the frame.

NEW, RARE AND VALUABLE FLOWER SEEDS.

Amaranthus superbus.

A first-class decorative plant of very rapid growth, attaining within a few months a height of about six feet; the leaves are blood-red, with bright yellow border, and the panicles are slightly drooping. It is extremely easy to cultivate, and will be found most valuable for groups. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Aster, Comet, Snow-White.

The flowers of this splendid new class are very large and extremely double, with incurved petals, giving them the appearance of the finest Japanese chrysanthemums. We have pleasure in offering this year a beautiful *snow-white* variety, which we believe will become the leading variety of this class. It is perhaps the *whitest* of all Asters, and the flowers are perfect in form. Per pkt., 30 cts.

Aster, Mignon, Rose.

This new class resembles in habit, height and form the Victoria race, but is much more floriferous. The flowers are of the finest form, and can be kept fresh in water longer than those of any other sort. The best Aster for cutting. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Calendula officinalis grandiflora sulphurea fl. pl.

(New Double Large-flowered Pot Marigold.)

A new variety of the improved compact-growing Pot Marigold, producing very large and extremely double flowers of a pleasing sulphur-yellow color. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Canna, Madame Crozy.

Of the many fine varieties of the celebrated Crozy Cannas, this is undoubtedly the grandest. It is of erect and compact habit, attaining a height of about three feet; it is extremely floriferous, and the large flowers, which are of a splendid bright vermillion, bordered with golden yellow, are produced uninterruptedly until frost. The light green foliage is also very handsome. Per pkt. of 20 seeds, 25 cts.

Carnation, Double Margaret.

Probably no plant of recent introduction is destined to be so generally useful as this new race of annual Double Carnations. Seed sown in spring will flower all summer, and seed sown in the fall and kept under glass will flower freely all winter. For cut-flowers they are simply invaluable, as they come into flower so soon after sowing and produce such an abundance of blooms. They are equally suitable for open air or pot-culture, being of very vigorous growth and extremely dwarf and compact in habit. In addition to the superb mixtures offered last year, we have this year two self-colors:



CANNA, MADAME CROZY.

	Per pkt.
White	\$0 40
Rose	25
Mixed, Tall	10
“ Half-Dwarf	10
“ Dwarf	25

Cyclamen persicum giganteum.

We invite particular attention to our unequalled strain of this large-flowering Cyclamen. An assortment of seven different single varieties, and also a new double dark purple variety will be found on page 84 of this catalogue. The seeds are collected for us expressly from the celebrated collection in the German Imperial Gardens in Berlin. The plants will flower in twelve months from time of sowing the seed.

Delphinium sulphureum.

A yellow-flowered perennial Larkspur; very fine. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Centrosema grandiflora. (Butterfly Pea.)

A hardy perennial vine of rare and exquisite beauty, and absolutely new to cultivation. It blooms in

June from seed sown in April, and bears profusely large, inverted, pea-shaped flowers, ranging in color from rosy violet to purple, with a

broad, feathered, white marking through the center, while the large buds and back of the flowers are pure white; the stem and foliage are very graceful and of a delightful odor. It is well adapted

for every garden purpose, and especially as a climber, running six to eight feet in a season. Per pkt. of 20 seeds, 25c.

Heuchera sanguinea.

One of the finest hardy perennials of recent introduction, and recommended as an excellent plant for furnishing cut-flowers. Its general character is sufficiently indicated by the illustration below. It is allied to the saxifragas, and is of a neat, bushy habit; the flowers are of a rich, bright crimson color; the leaves light green and slightly hairy. The graceful flower-spikes are excellent for bouquets. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Humulus Japonicus fol. variegatus.

(Variegated Japanese Hop.)

A very attractive new variety of Japanese Hop, with beautiful silvery white variegated or blotched leaves; it is as hardy as the green-leaved species, and will prove to be an admirable decorative climbing plant, well suited for covering fences, etc. Eighty per cent. of the seedlings of this

variety will come true from seed. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Lobelia erinus compacta "Goldelse."

The chief merit of this new Lobelia will be found in the effective and agreeable contrast between its foliage and its flowers; the leaves are of a rich, golden yellow, similar to those of the popular "Golden Feather," while the flowers are of a beautiful brilliant blue. A plant that of itself supplies two such striking colors must prove especially valuable for carpet-bedding. It will also be found desirable for border and pot-culture. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Mignonette, Improved Victoria.

This beautiful new Mignonette grows only about six inches high, and is remarkable for its perfectly regular, pyramidal habit, and its elegant, beautifully formed spikes are profusely covered with brilliant red flowers; the flowers are larger and of a brighter red than those of the old Victoria Mignonette, and they contrast effectively with its dark, glossy green foliage. A valuable acquisition either for pot-culture or for groups and edgings. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Molucella spinosa.

A valuable annual and biennial Shell-flower, newly introduced from Assyria. When young its chief attraction is in its numerous delicate, rose flowers, but it grows rapidly to a height of 6 to 8 feet, and is then most valuable on account of its light green foliage, which contrasts most effectively with its brownish red, four-cornered stems; it is an excellent plant for grouping or for single specimens on lawns; the highly ornamental leaves are useful for table decorations. Sown in frames from March to April, and transplanted into the open ground, it blooms from June to October. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Petunia grandiflora violacea fl. pl.

Every one has been struck with the beautiful, deep violet shades obtained among large-flowering Petunias. We are now in a position to offer a fine *double* variety, with very large, deep violet-colored flowers. About 30 per cent. of the seedlings bear double flowers, and the remaining single ones are of the same rich and effective shade of color. Per pkt., 40 cts.



HEUCHERA SANGUINEA.

Petunia, California Large-flowered Hybrid.

This new strain of single Petunia is remarkable in many respects. The flowers are extremely deep-throated and very large, some of them measuring five inches in diameter. The colors are varied, many of them intense, and some of them in combinations quite new in Petunias; some specimens are exquisitely pencilled, and others are self-colored and beautifully fringed. The seed we offer is from plants selected for excellence in size, form, fringe and marking. Per pkt., 50 cts.



TULIP POPPY.

variety. The seeds now offered will produce about 40 to 50 per cent. of true plants, with perfectly double flowers. The Iceland Poppy has of late become such a general favorite that we are sure this new variety will be greeted as a valuable addition to the tribe. Per pkt., 20 cts.

Tulip Poppy. (Papaver glaucum.)

This splendid decorative annual is a native of Armenia, whence it was recently introduced. The plant grows from 12 to 14 inches high, and produces from 50 to 60 large flowers, in form as shown in our illustration, and in color of the most vivid scarlet. The intensity and brilliancy of the color reminds one of the well-known Scarlet Duc Van Thol Tulip, hence the appropriateness of the popular name "Tulip Poppy." It is specially suited for the formation of brilliant masses of color, or for imparting brightness to more somber plants. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Primula Chinensis fimbriata "Standard."

A new and greatly improved variety of this popular greenhouse plant. The flowers are a third larger than those of the ordinary Fringed Chinese Primrose, and the whole plant is of much stronger growth. We offer seed of two separate colors, viz.: **White**, per pkt., 40 cts.; **Rose**, per pkt., 40 cts.

Salvia splendens: Four Splendid New Varieties.

We have pleasure in introducing the following new strains of this popular bedding plant. They should be started indoors not later than April, and transplanted to the outside when warm weather sets in.

Salvia splendens grandiflora. New; very large-flowered variety; quite distinct. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Salvia splendens, New Cherry-Red. Superb variety of beautiful cherry-red color. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Salvia splendens, New Apple-Blossom. Splendid novelty, of a lovely light pink color. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Salvia splendens compacta erecta. Dwarf, erect spikes of dense miniature flowers of a vivid dark scarlet; a novelty of great value. Per pkt., 10 cts.

Sweet Peas.

For our splendid collection of new and standard varieties, see page 106 of this Catalogue.

Verbascum pannosum.

This very fine perennial species comes from Macedonia. The plants attain a height of 4 to 5 feet, having splendid leaves two feet long and eight inches wide, of lanceolate shape and thickly covered with white, woolly fibre resembling those of *Salvia argentea*. The flower-stalks are about two feet in length, bearing large, sulphur-yellow flowers. Single specimens of this plant are strikingly beautiful, and will be found highly decorative when planted in isolated positions. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Zinnia Haageana, Double Yellow.

This is a most decided improvement upon the old Zinnia Haageana, growing scarcely half as high, being much more compact in growth, and producing three times as many flowers, which are of an intense orange-yellow; very suitable for pot-culture and for edgings. Per pkt., 15 cts.

Phlox Drummondii lutea fl. pl.

Of late years several semi-double flowering Phlox Drummondii have been introduced, the value of which as cut-flowers will have been recognized by those who have tried them. The very pretty yellow-flowering variety now offered comes quite true from seed, and possesses a slight perfume. It is worthy of note that in order to produce the best double flowers these Phloxes should be grown in a light soil. Per pkt., 20 cts.

Cardinal Poppy.

This novelty is distinguished by its very dwarf, compact and robust habit. The plant grows about 18 inches high, producing 10 or 12 exceedingly large and extra-double flowers of a brilliant scarlet color on white ground, which contrasts strikingly with its dark green foliage. It continues to bloom much longer than any other double annual variety, and its exceptionally showy flowers render it very effective either for beds or mixed borders. Per pkt., 10 cts.

New Double Scarlet Iceland Poppy.

(*Papaver nudicaule coccineum fl. pl.*)

The Iceland Poppy is one of the most attractive early-flowering perennials, and we have much pleasure in offering this new double-flowering form of the bright orange-scarlet

PRIMULA CHINENSIS FIMBRIATA
"STANDARD."

NEW, RARE AND VALUABLE VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Bean, Thorburn Dwarf Lima. (Kumerle Strain.)

This unique and remarkable Bean is a *dwarf* form of our famous Challenger Lima—the finest of all Pole Limas. Though this was the first Dwarf Lima ever introduced, owing to successive unfavorable seasons in the locality in which we were having it grown, we have been unable to offer it in bulk until now.

For the following special merits we commend it to our customers:

1st. It is a veritable *Dwarf Lima*, growing only from 12 to 18 inches high, perfectly fixed in habit and with hardly any inclination of running to vine. It is consequently more easily cultivated and takes up less room than the ordinary running sort. It is also considerably earlier in bearing than the pole varieties.

2nd. It possesses in full the delicious flavor characteristic of the genuine Challenger Lima—a merit which, in a Dwarf Lima, is exclusively its own. In this respect it differs from all other Bush Limas.

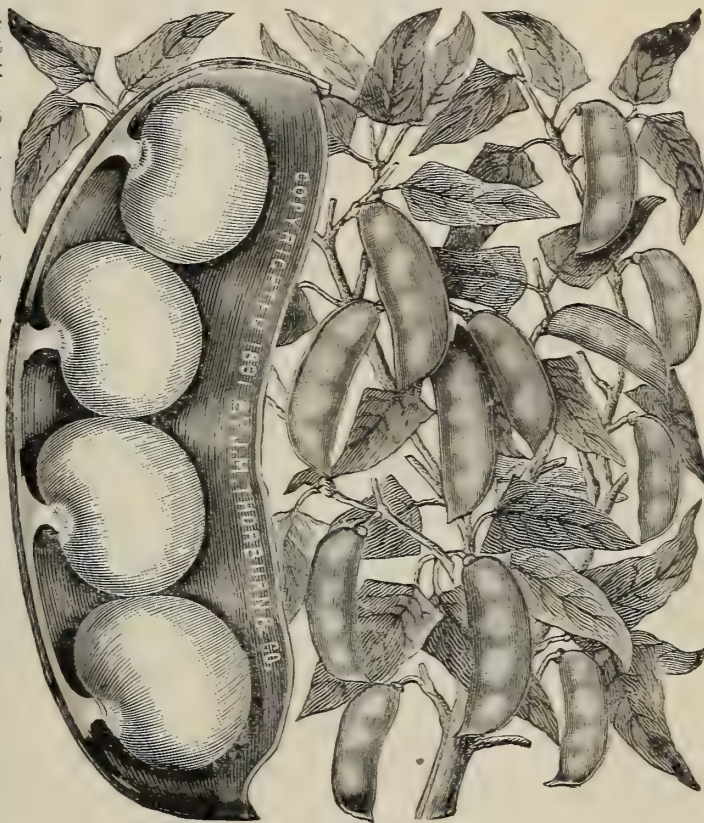
3d. It is exceedingly productive—a single bush, brought into our office here, bearing no less than 47 pods. Some of these contained two, some four, but most of them three beans, all as large as those of the ordinary Challenger Lima. The pods are short and unusually thick, and display the seeds inside by prominent knobs as shown in our illustration. They should be planted two feet apart and one foot in the row. One plant only should be allowed to grow in a hill. Per packet of 18 beans, 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 75 cts.; pint, \$1.25; quart, \$2.

Bean, Burpee Bush Lima.

The following is the introducer's description of this novelty:



BURPEE BUSH LIMA-BEAN.



THORBURN DWARF LIMA-BEAN.

"The bushes grow eighteen to twenty-two inches high, of stout growth and always erect, yet branching so vigorously that each plant develops into a magnificent circular bush, from two feet to three feet in diameter. The leaves are of very large size and great substance. The bush character is thoroughly established, not one plant in a thousand showing any disposition to 'run.' The thickness of the main stalk and branches of the plant, as also the unusual size, healthy green color and thick leathery substance of the leaves, indicate the strong constitution of this variety, by which it is enabled to bear large crops, and is also a sure cropper. It is an immense yielder, each bush bearing from 50 to 200 of the handsome large pods, well filled with very large beans, which are identical in size and luscious flavor to the well known large pole Limas. By the introduction of this most valuable novelty, the largest and best Lima-Beans can now be raised in quantity at small cost, without the expense and labor attached to the use of poles." Per packet of 20 beans, 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 40 cts.; per pint, 75 cts.; per quart, \$1.25.

Cauliflower, Thorburn Gilt-Edge.

The very best and surest of all, *without any exception*. It is a sure header, either for early or late sowing, and can be left longer in the field without decaying than any other sort. It matures immediately after Thorburn Snow-ball, but is a much heavier sort. Per pkt., 25 cts.; per oz., \$3.

Cucumber, Thorburn Everbearing.

We again call special attention to this entirely new and unique variety. It is of small size, *very early*, *enormously productive*, and valuable as a green pickler. The peculiar merit of this novelty is that the vines continue to flower and produce fruit until killed by frost, *whether the ripe Cucumbers are picked off or not*—in which respect it differs from all other sorts in cultivation. Cucumbers in every stage of growth will be found on the same vine. Per oz., 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; per lb., \$1.



THORBURN EVERBEARING CUCUMBER.

crisp when used for slicing; very productive, and sure to justify its name as the very best commercial pickling Cucumber. It retains its dark green color after being picked longer than any other variety. The vines make a very strong and vigorous growth, and the fruit "sets" in great abundance. It is also earlier and remains in bearing longer than the old strains of White Spine, which it will most certainly supplant when it is generally known. Per oz., 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; per lb., \$1.25.

Cucumber, Thorburn Commercial Pickle.

This new variety is, in many points, a marked improvement on all other strains of White Spine, to which class it belongs. It is very uniform in shape and size, tender and

Cucumber, Japanese Climbing.

A new climbing Cucumber from Japan, suitable for growing either in frames or in the open air. It is very early and exceedingly productive. The fruit is excellent either for table use or pickling, being of a medium size, netted, dark green, very tender and fine-flavored. Admirably adapted to outdoor cultivation. Per pkt., 20 cts.

Lettuce, Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock.

A selected strain of Butter Lettuce, introduced by us four years ago. It has very large and solid heads, resisting the sun for a long time before running to seed. Suitable for starting under glass and transplanting in early spring, or sowing in open ground for a summer crop. Has been thoroughly tried, and obtains great favor among discriminating growers everywhere. This and our *Large Boston* are the two most popular strains with New York gardeners. Per oz., 30 cts.; per lb., \$3.



THORBURN MARKET-GARDENER'S PRIVATE STOCK LETTUCE.

Musk-Melon, Long Island Beauty.

A splendid new variety of the Hackensack type, originated on Long Island. It is of very superior quality, with green flesh, and densely netted. In shape it resembles the Hackensack, but is slightly more ribbed, and is decidedly the most attractive looking melon we have ever seen. Besides being the most beautiful, it is also the *earliest* of all. Out of a collection including every standard variety, it produced the first ripe melon of the season. This gives it especial value for market-gardeners, and is interesting in contrast with the new variety mentioned below, which so greatly extends the season in its late maturity. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 40 cts.; per lb., \$4.



WINTER PINEAPPLE MUSK-MELON.

Musk-Melon, Winter Pineapple.

This remarkable Melon is a native of Cassaba, Asia Minor, whence it was recently introduced into this country. Its unique appearance is accurately represented by our cut, the skin being corrugated instead of netted, and in color a rich yellow, tinged with green. The flesh, which is of a light green color, possesses a most pronounced and agreeable pineapple flavor. Its most valuable characteristic, however, is its wonderful long-keeping qualities. The melons do not ripen on the vine, but should be picked off after the first frosts, handled *very carefully*, and stored (like squashes) in a cool, dry place, where they will gradually ripen. (They should be brought into a warm room a day or two before using.) In this way it is said they can be kept in good condition all through the winter, which would render the variety extremely desirable, as extending greatly the season of a healthful and delicious fruit. In this locality the seed should be planted in pots and frames, and set out only when hot weather begins; otherwise maturity may not be reached. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 40 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; per lb., \$4.

Pepper, Bird's Eye, or Creole.

A very small, bright red pepper, about the size of a Marrowfat pea. It is extremely pungent, and is used in the manufacture of the celebrated "Tabasco Sauce." It will be popular for the many sauces made by American housewives. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 40 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; per lb., \$4.

Pea, "Exonian."

An extra early new wrinkled marrow pea, now offered for the first time. It is not a selection from any existing variety, but an entirely new sort. The pods, which are produced in great abundance, contain six to eight and many of them nine good-sized peas of a capital dark green color, and of excellent flavor. The Royal Horticultural Society, of England, recognized its merits by awarding it a first-class certificate after testing it against many other varieties. Per pt., 60 cts.

Pepper, Elephant's Trunk.

This new variety is distinguished for its unusually long, glossy, scarlet fruits. They are described as growing from 8 to 11 inches in length and 2 to 2½ inches in breadth, and resembling in shape the trunk of an elephant! They afford the greatest possible contrast to the diminutive variety described on the preceding page. Of mild flavor and valuable for use in the green state. Per pkt., 25 cts.

Tomato, Ponderosa.

This is undoubtedly the largest Tomato in cultivation. Single specimens weighing nearly four pounds have been grown, and specimens weighing two and three pounds are of frequent occurrence. Considering its enormous size it is very free from corrugations. It is of a rich crimson color and the skin is exceedingly firm and smooth. Per packet of about 150 seeds, 10 cts.; ¼ oz., 50 cts.; ½ oz., 75 cts.; ¾ oz., \$1; per oz., \$1.50.



EXONIAN PEA.

THREE SUPERB NEW TOMATOES.

The Thorburn Set. (See colored plate.)

After fourteen years of systematic crossing of the best varieties of Tomatoes, scientifically conducted by Mr. E. S. Carman, the distinguished editor of *The Rural New-Yorker*, we are now in a position to offer to the public the three most remarkable Tomatoes ever produced. Mr. Carman assumed that careful and persistent efforts of this kind might show that the improvement of the Tomato was still in its infancy, and these wonderful results of selection and hybridization show that he was right.

THORBURN'S LEMON-BLUSH TOMATO.—This is the nearest approach to a perfect Tomato that has been produced up to this time. The skin and flesh are a bright lemon-yellow, with a faint rose blush or light crimson tint diffused over a part of the surface opposite the stem. Its average size is larger than the "Acme," and in shape somewhat broader than deep—absolutely free of seams, lobes or irregularities. The seeds are notably small and few, the cell walls thick, tender, crystalline and melting—the quality being less acid than that of the red varieties, yet without the insipidity which characterizes the yellow kinds in general. The plant is a vigorous grower, ripening its fruit abundantly in mid-season. Per packet of 20 seeds, 25 cts.

THORBURN'S TERRA-COTTA TOMATO.—This unique cross-bred variety might well be mistaken for a distinct species of Tomato, owing to its peculiarities of color, form, skin, flesh and quality. Its history in brief, is this: In beginning his experiments, the "Peach" was one kind selected by Mr. Carman as the female parent, while the favorites of the day were chosen as the males. Not one of the plants grown from this seed bore Tomatoes which resembled the "Peach" mother; not one developed its characteristic downy skin. The best of these cross-breds were chosen as the female parents the next year, and were crossed with "Ponderosa," "Ignotum," "Stone," etc., and "Terra-Cotta" is one of the results. The color is a pure terra-cotta—quite unlike anything ever seen in a Tomato before. The skin is lustreless and slightly downy, like that of the "Peach." In form it is also unique. It is rarely acutely or deeply lobed or seamed. The surface is slightly wavy and the undulations gradual or obscure. The flesh, too, is peculiarly arranged. Just underneath the flesh of the skin are the pulp cells in which all the seeds are imbedded. The central portion is solid flesh of a mealy, tender consistency and of a mild flavor, peculiarly agreeable to those who prefer raw Tomatoes. The vines are marvels of productiveness, beginning to bear early, and continuing to ripen fruit until frost. Per packet of 20 seeds, 25 cts.

THORBURN'S LONG-KEEPER TOMATO.—This variety is the result of probably the most careful selection ever undertaken. Mr. Carman began with the leading sorts popular at that time, putting the most perfect specimens into a dark room, and from the last to decay selecting the seed for next year's sowing. This process he continued for thirteen years, with the result that we now have a Tomato distinguished for perfection of shape, uniformity of size, earliness in ripening, richness of color, with solid flesh of agreeable flavor, and possessing long keeping qualities possessed by no other variety. Per pkt., 10 cts.; per oz., 40 cts.; per ¼ lb., \$1.25; per lb., \$4.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Please notice that our prices are quoted at the lowest New York figures, and do not include the prepayment of express charges or postage. If it is desired that the charges be prepaid, add 8 cents per pound for mail, or rates as per scale on second cover page for express.

See page 44 of this catalogue for complete assortments of Vegetable Seeds of approved and choice sorts for from \$5 to \$25.

ASPARAGUS.

ASPERGE. *Esparrago.* Spargel.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed thinly in rows one foot apart in April or May, and keep down all weeds. To



ASPARAGUS.

secure strong, healthy plants, thin out the seedlings to three or four inches in the rows, saving only the strongest. The one-year old plants should be set out in spring, in a rich, sandy loam, dug eighteen inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well-rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had, add plenty of sand and sifted coal-ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well underdrained. In planting for private use, set out in beds five feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being each one foot from the edge, and allow twelve inches in the rows; set the plants at least six inches below the surface. If set out in autumn, top-dress with six inches of manure. For market on a large scale, set out 4 by 1½ feet.

Every fall a good dressing of coarse manure should be applied after the tops have been cut, and in the spring forked in. Never cut too closely. The roots need the benefit of some foliage during the year, else they will weaken and die.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb

- | | | | | |
|----|--|--------|--------|--------|
| 15 | Colossal. The most approved and standard sort. The famous <i>Argenteuil</i> of the French is identical with it. | \$0 10 | \$0 15 | \$0 40 |
| | Two-year-old roots per 100, \$1; per 1,000, \$7 . | | | |
| 16 | Palmetto. Of southern origin; a very desirable bright green Asparagus | 10 | 20 | 75 |
| | Two-year-old roots per 100, \$1.25; per 1,000, \$9 . | | | |
| 17 | Barr's Mammoth. Has very large, tender stalks of a very light color | | | |
| | Roots only per 100, \$1.25; per 1,000, \$9 . | | | |

ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHAUT. *Alcachofa.* Artichoke.

CULTURE.—Deep, rich, sandy loam, with plenty of well-rotted manure. Sow seeds in April and May, and when large enough transplant into rows three to four feet apart and two feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. Cover with litter when cold weather commences, first tying up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in spring fork in a dressing of manure. It is an excellent vegetable, and easily grown, thriving in any situation, provided the heads are cut off and used as they get ready. If left to ripen on the plant they will exhaust it, and no more will be produced that season. Heads are unfit for culinary purposes after the flowers expand. These excellent varieties are by no means so largely grown as they deserve to be.



FRENCH ARTICHOKE.

- | | | Per oz. | Per ¼ lb. | Per lb. |
|----|--|---------|-----------|---------|
| 21 | French Globe. The standard and best variety; pkt., 10cts. . | \$0 30 | \$1 00 | \$3 50 |
| 22 | Green Naples. Large; light-green; pkt., 10c. . | 50 | 1 25 | 5 00 |
| 23 | Large Paris. A selection of the French Globe; pkt., 10 cts. . | 50 | 1 25 | 5 00 |
| 24 | Jerusalem Artichoke. See page 49. | | | |

BEANS.



As a farinaceous food for man, the Bean is considered far superior to any other legume, and next in importance to wheat. The modern varieties leave little to be desired; the great care given to their improvement has resulted in many superior sorts.

DWARF OR SNAP BEANS.

HARICOTS NAINS. *Frijoles.* Krup-Bohnen.

CULTURE.—About the first of May select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly; make drills two inches deep and eighteen inches to two feet apart; drop the beans three inches apart in the drills, and cover not more than two inches deep. Hoe well in dry weather to keep down the weeds. Sow every two weeks for a succession.

		Per qt.	Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
36	Ne Plus Ultra. An extra early sort; green, full flat pods; exceedingly productive; also suitable for forcing	\$0 30	\$0 90	\$1 50	\$5 00
38	Best of All. Early and superior; round, green, fleshy pods	30	90	1 50	5 00
40	Boston Favorite (Large Goddard). Red-podded Dwarf Horticultural.	30	90	1 50	5 00
44	Extra-Early Valentine. Early strain of this popular round-pod bean.	30	90	1 50	5 00
46	Early Mohawk. Long, flat and straight pods; very hardy	30	90	1 50	5 00
48	Early China. Early, and continues long in bearing	25	75	1 25	4 50
49	Pride of Newtown. Light green, flat pods; earliest and most productive variety yet raised.	30	90	1 50	5 00
52	Early Yellow Six-Weeks. Resembles the "Mohawk" save in color; flat pods; a popular variety	25	75	1 25	4 50
54	Long Yellow Six-Weeks. Early; the leading market sort; full, flat, green pods; good quality	30	90	1 50	5 00
56	Dwarf Horticultural. Late and productive.	30	90	1 50	5 00
60	Low's Champion. A very productive variety, with perfectly stringless, large, green, flat pods.	30	90	1 50	5 00
61	Dwarf Lyonnaise. A fine new sort, with very long, roundish, slender pods	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
62	Thorburn Extra-Early Refugee. Has all the superior qualities of the famous Refugee, and is fully two weeks earlier in podding; it is a sure bearer and an immense yielder	30	90	1 50	5 00
64	Refugee or 1,000-to-1. Medium to late; very productive and tender, and largely grown for main crop; round pod	25	75	1 25	4 50
65	Golden Refugee. Has round pods of light color; of strong growth, and very productive	30	90	1 50	5 00
66	Green-Seeded Flageolet. Used extensively by the French as a shell bean when in the green state; they are far superior to Limas	30	90	1 50	5 00

DWARF WAX BEANS.

68	Black Wax. Very early and delicious; round, yellow pods	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
69	Black-Eyed Wax. A cross between Golden and Black Wax; very early and very productive; yellow pods	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
70	Improved Prolific Black Wax. Very early and prolific. The pods are round, full, stringless, and of fine quality	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
71	Algerian Black Wax. Very productive; round pods	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
72	Bismarck Black Wax. Resembling in growth and appearance Wardwell Kidney Wax	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
74	Date Wax. Very early; long, yellow, stringless pods	30	1 00	1 75	6 00

DWARF WAX BEANS—CONTINUED.



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THORBURN REFUGEE WAX BEAN.

76 **Detroit Wax.** Very much like Golden Wax but less liable to rust. Qt., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$6.

78 **Flageolet Red Wax.** Flat, yellow, stringless pods of great length and breadth; exceedingly productive. Qt., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1.25; pk., \$2; bus., \$7.50.

80 **Improved Golden Wax.** Very early; round, golden pods. Qt., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$6.

82 **Golden-Eyed Wax.** Very hardy and prolific, with flat, yellow pods; very early and exceptionally free from rust; a very desirable and popular sort. Qt., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1; pk., \$1.75; bus., \$6.

84 **Thorburn Refugee Wax.** A perfect Refugee, with long, round, yellow, wax pods. The earliest wax bean in cultivation. Suitable for early or late sowing, and an immense yielder. A twin brother of No. 62. Qt., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1.25; pk., \$2; bus., \$8.

86 **Wardwell Kidney Wax.** Extra early; purely wax pods, long, flat, and remarkably free from rust. Qt., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1.25; pk., \$2; bus., \$7.

	Per qt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
88 White Wax. Flat, yellow pods	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$1 75	\$6 00
90 Yosemite Mammoth Wax. The largest pods of all the wax sorts, very productive and of good quality	50	1 50	2 50	9 00

WHITE BEANS.

91 White Valentine. Round pod	40	1 25	2 00	7 50
92 Emperor William. Very long pod. Earliest white bean for forcing	35	1 00	1 75	6 00
94 Extra-Early Maine. A small white kidney-shaped variety; valuable as a string, baking or soup bean; very early. The pod is neither round nor flat	25	75	1 25	4 50
96 Mexican Tree Bean. A very productive white sort of upright growth.	25	75	1 25	4 50
97 White French Flageolet. Used as a shell bean when in the green state; a fine variety	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
98 White Kidney. Excellent, either green or ripe	25	75	1 25	4 00
99 White Marrow. Good either as a string or shell bean	20	65	1 00	3 50
100 Dwarf Sieva (Henderson's Bush Lima). Productive. Per gill, 15 cts.	50	1 50	2 50	9 00
101 Burpee Bush Lima. For description, see Novelties per packet of 20 beans, 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 40 cts.; pint, 75 cts.; quart, \$1.25				
102 Thorburn Dwarf Lima (Kumerle's Strain.) For description, see Novelties per pkt. of 18 beans, 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 75 cts.; pint, \$1.25; qt., \$2.				

ENGLISH DWARF BEANS.

FEVE DE MARAIS. *Haba.* Große Bohnen.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills two feet apart, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked (these are as hardy as Peas), in order to get them into pod before the heat of summer. When in pod, break off the top of the plant to check the growth. Plant and hoe same as for Dwarf Beans. A strong soil suits them best. These beans are eaten shelled.

- 106 **Early Mazagan.** The earliest of this class. Qt., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 75 cts.; pk., \$1.25; bus., \$4.
- 107 **Broad Windsor.** The largest and best of the class of English Dwarf Beans for main crop; good. Qt., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 75 cts.; pk., \$1.25; bush, \$4.50.
- 109 **Sword Long-Pod.** A size smaller than Windsor. Qt., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 75 cts.; pk., \$1.25; bus., \$4.50.
- 110 **Green Nonpareil.** A green "Long-Pod." Qt., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 75 cts.; pk., \$1.25; bus., \$4.
- 112 **Small Horse Bean.** Half the size of Mazagan. Qt., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 75 cts.; pk., \$1.25; bush, \$4.



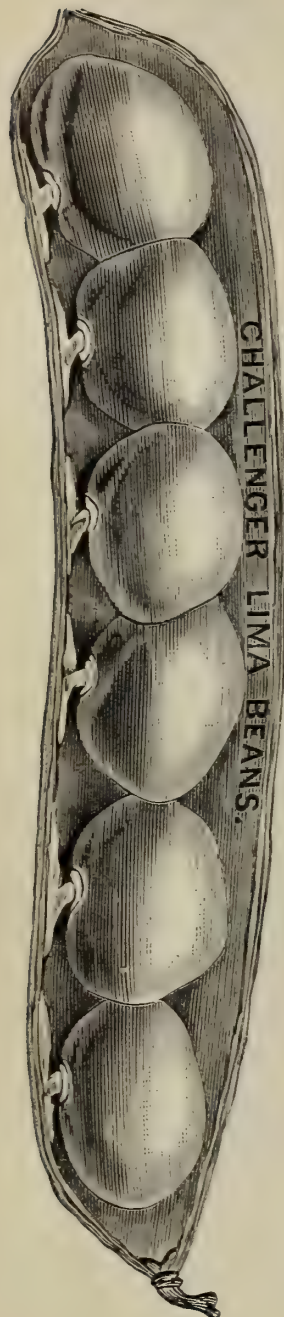
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N.Y.

GOLDEN WAX BEAN.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

HARICOTS A RAMES. *Frijole de Bejuco.* Stangen-Bohnen.

CULTURE.—Sow as the soil becomes warm and dry, from the first part of May (for all except Limas) to the latter part of May, in hills four feet apart each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills, allowing four or five beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles, eight or ten feet long, should be firmly set in the center of the hills before putting in the seed.



	Per qt.	½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bu.
115 Large White Lima. Largely grown and highly esteemed	\$0 40	\$1 25	\$2 25	\$8 00
118 Challenger Lima. Thick and productive; the best of all	50	1 50	2 75	10 00
127 Small White Lima or Sieva. Small, but very good quality	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
129 King of the Garden Lima. Large in pod and bean; productive	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
130 Dreer Lima. Thick and of fine quality	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
131 Early Jersey Lima. A few days earlier in maturing than the large Lima	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
133 Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. Showy, and excellent either as a snap or shell bean	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
134 Dutch Case-Knife. Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
135 Southern Prolific. A continuous bearer; of good quality	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
136 Scarlet Runner. A popular English pole-bean; very ornamental	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
137 Southern Crease-Back. Long, round, stringless pods, fleshy and tender	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
153 White Dutch Runner. Same habit as the Scarlet Runner, flowers and beans being white	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
154 Kentucky Wonder. Pods green, very long; a very prolific variety	50	1 50	2 50	10 00
156 White Algerian Wax	50	1 75	3 00	12 00
158 Red Cranberry or Cherry	50	1 75	3 00	12 00
162 Black German Wax. Has yellow pods; a superb snap bean	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
165 Flageolet Wax Pole	50	1 75	3 00	12 00
173 Mont d'Or or Golden Cluster. Early, productive; golden wax pods	40	1 25	2 25	8 00
175 French Asparagus. Round, green pod, from eight to twelve inches long; very productive, and one of the tenderest sorts grown. Should not be confounded with the French Yard-Long, which is entirely different	50	1 75	3 00	12 00
179 French Yard-Long. Pods sometimes grow from two to three feet long; very curious; should be grown on pea-brush per gill, 25 cts.	1 00			

BORAGE.

BOURRACHE. *Borraja.* Borretch.

The young leaves of this annual, which smell somewhat like a Cucumber, are used as salad, or boiled like Spinach. Should be sown at intervals, as the leaves are palatable *only when young*. Sow in the spring, in light soil, and transplant in shallow drills, a foot apart, when of about six weeks' growth.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
183 Borage	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00

BURNET.

PIMPERNELLE PETITE. *Pimpinella.* Pimpernell.

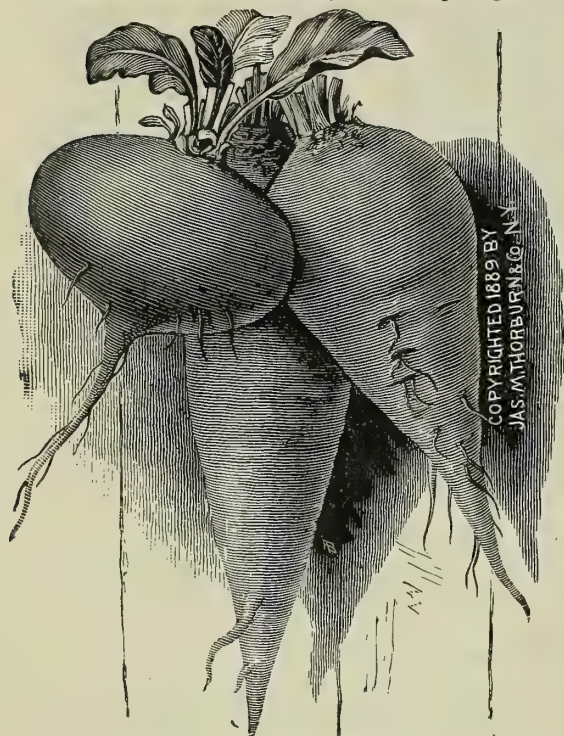
The leaves have a warm, piquant taste, and are useful for salads and soups. Sow early in spring, half an inch deep, thinly in rows.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
191 Garden	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75

BEET.

BETTERAVE. *Remolacha.* *Salatrüben.*

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession, up to the first week of July. For general crop sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light, sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure, and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up, thin from four to six inches. The young Beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as Spinach.



VARIOUS BEETS.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
193	Extra-Early Turin. A dwarf-growing round Beet; deep blood color; tender and very early . . .	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
195	Extra-Early Egyptian. Very early, and of dark blood color; rather flat in shape . . .	10	20	60
197	Extra-Early Eclipse. Very early; round-rooted and dark-red . . .	10	20	60
200	Lentz Extra-Early Turnip. A large, small-top, round Beet; fine strain . . .	10	25	75
206	Dewing Early. Of fine form and flavor, and good for market . . .	10	20	60
208	Bastian. A very early light-colored turnip Beet . . .	10	20	60
212	Early Bassano. Early, flat, light color . . .	10	20	60
213	Edmand Blood Turnip. A market-gardener's strain of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin, and very dark flesh of best quality . . .	10	20	60
214	Early Blood Turnip. Dark red, and of fine flavor; productive . . .	10	20	60
220	Early Yellow Turnip. Flesh yellow and tender . . .	10	25	75
224	Half-Long Blood. Fine dark strain . . .	10	25	75
226	Black Queen. Very dark, half-long root, and leaves almost pure black . . .	20	50	1 50
229	Long Smooth Blood. A good late variety . . .	10	20	60

FOLIAGE BEETS.

Kinds of which the Leaves only are used as Spinach; also very Ornamental.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
240	Ne Plus Ultra. Dark foliage . . .	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
242	Victoria. Metallic red . . .	15	35	1 25
243	Dell. Black-leaved . . .	15	30	1 00
247	Scarlet-Ribbed Chilian. . . .	15	35	1 25
248	Yellow-Ribbed Chilian. . . .	15	35	1 25
249	Crimson-Veined Brazilian. . . .	15	30	1 00
250	Golden-Veined Brazilian. . . .	15	30	1 00
252	Scarlet-Veined Brazilian. . . .	15	30	1 00
253	Dracæna-Leaved. . . .	15	40	1 50

These are grown exclusively for their handsome foliage . . .

BEETS—MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.

Runfelrüben.

CULTURE.—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and subsoil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and apply plenty of rich stable or Thorburn's Complete Manure. Sow in May or June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in the rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are three to four inches high, at the rate of 200 lbs. Complete Manure, 200 lbs. bone flour, and 400 lbs. salt, per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. But in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel-Wurzel should be heaped



BRAZILIAN ORNAMENTAL-LEAVED BEET.

J. M. THORBURN & Co.:—Having planted your seeds for the last two years, I find them truer to promise than those of any other dealer I have tried.

MIDDLETOWN, N. J.
[REV.] CHAS. D. BUCK.

BEETS—MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.—CONTINUED.

to a height of perhaps six feet, on a dry, sloping situation; cover at first with a piece of canvas, and as the cold increases this should be replaced by about six inches of either salt hay, straw, sea-weed, or even corn-stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. So soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about six or eight inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated, and the roots will keep in perfect order. Sow from four to five pounds to the acre.*

Prices for large quantities on application.



MAMMOTH LONG RED MANGEL.

		Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
260	Long Red Mangel-Wurzel. A good main crop variety	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 30
262	Mammoth Long Red Mangel-Wurzel. Very large selected strain	10	15	40
263	Long Yellow Mangel-Wurzel. A good main crop sort	10	15	40
264	Mammoth Golden Mangel-Wurzel. Very large, selected strain	10	20	50
266	Yellow Ovoid Mangel-Wurzel. Of distinct shape; one of the most productive sorts	10	15	30
268	Giant Yellow Intermediate. Very large	10	15	40
270	Golden Tankard Mangel-Wurzel. Bright yellow; handsome and sweet, and very productive	10	15	40
274	Red Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Similar to the Yellow Globe; productive	10	15	40
276	Yellow Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Large and productive; keeps well	10	15	30
278	Orange Globe. Similar to No. 276, but of a higher color	10	15	30
286	Lane's Sugar. For sugar-making or stock-feeding	10	15	40
290	White Sugar Beet. Grows to a large size, and is useful for making sugar, as well as for stock-feeding	10	15	30
293	Vilmorin Improved Sugar. A much improved strain of the preceding; very valuable as sugar-producing Beet	10	15	40
294	Austria Electoral Wohanka Sugar Beet. This variety is said to contain more saccharine matter in proportion to bulk than any other sort; it is worthy of careful trial in this country	10	15	40

BROCCOLI.

BROCCOLI. *Broculi.* Spargelfohl.

CULTURE.—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way when the plants are about four inches high. Cultivate the same as Cabbage, in rich soil. Use the same remedies for insect attacks as are recommended for Cabbage.

The following are sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally; they are excellent, and deserve much wider culture than is usual in this country. We recommend No. 307 as the most certain to give satisfactory results.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
300 Early White	\$0 30	\$0 80	\$3 00
303 Early Purple	30	80	3 00
305 Early Walcheren	50	1 50	6 00
307 Early Purple Cape. The standard sort	40	1 00	4 00
311 Snow's White	50	1 50	6 00
312 White Sprouting	30	80	3 00
315 Sulphur-colored	30	80	3 00
316 Chapel's Cream	30	80	3 00

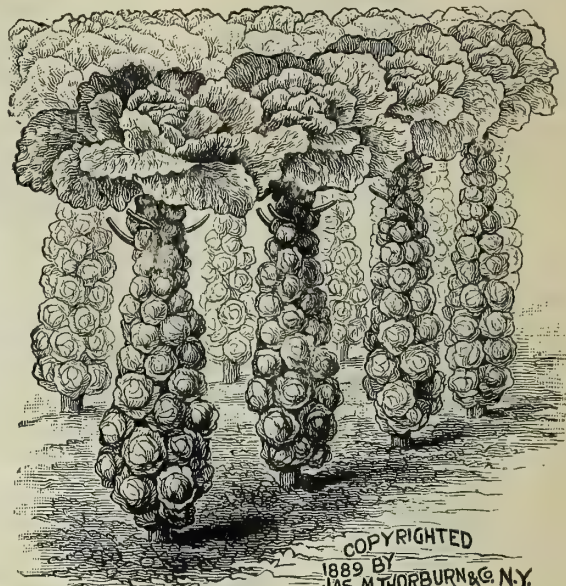


BROCCOLI.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

CHOU DE BRUXELLES. *Berza de Brusels.* Rosenfohl.

CULTURE.—Sow in May, in the same manner as Cauliflower, and transplant in July, one foot apart in the rows, which should be one and one-half feet apart. In gardens, both large and small, Brussels Sprouts are, without exception, the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. Not the least valuable point connected with the Brussels Sprouts is that it is as hardy as the common Curled Greens. The common Cabbage is hardy enough in a young state, but when full grown and hearted, frost soon destroys the largest heads, which rot and fall to pieces. Not so the Brussels Sprouts; being small and hard, it is not in the least affected by frost. The real Sprout is not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stalk itself. These are the sorts which cooks prefer. They strip off the outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them up artistically in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such Sprouts melt in the mouth, like the tenderest Cauliflower, and are equally good. If more widely known, the Brussels Sprouts would be as popular as they are valuable; few people appreciate them at their full worth.



		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
318	Best French or Roseberry. Very good	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
319	Improved Half-Dwarf. The very best and surest strain		30 80	3 00
320	Improved Dwarf. Compact heads of fine quality			

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.
\$0 25 \$0 75 \$2 50

CARROT.

CAROTTE. *Zanahoria.* Möhren.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 321 as early as the ground can be worked; or, for late crop, until latter part of July.

For main crop, sow from the middle of May to the first of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row, main crop six to seven inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop, fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Soil, light sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of two pounds to the acre.



CHANTENAY CARROT.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
320a	Early Round Parisian. Small and very tender; for frames or open ground	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
321	Early Forcing. Tender and fine; best for early and late crops and frames	15	30	1 00
322	French Bellot. In size between 321 and 324. Very early and tender. A valuable strain for forcing or for out-doors. (Crop failed.)			
323	Half-Short Stump-Rooted, Guerande Strain. Very thick and short.	15	30	1 00
324	Early Scarlet Horn. Very thick roots	15	30	1 00
326	Half-Long Pointed. A very well-known strain; productive, early, and a valuable standard sort.	15	30	1 00
328	James Intermediate. A very productive half-long pointed strain, quite popular in some sections	15	30	1 00
330	Half-Long Stump-Rooted. An excellent sort, of good quality	15	30	1 00
332	Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Nantes Strain. A popular market sort	15	30	1 00
334	Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Chantenay Strain. Style of Nantes; broader shoulder	15	30	1 00
338	Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Carentan. Coreless; flesh red, of fine quality	15	35	1 25
340	Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Luc. Useful main crop sort; early and productive	15	30	1 00
342	Half-Long Danvers. Thick; of good quality and exceedingly productive	15	30	1 00
344	Long Orange. Best for stock-feeding	15	30	1 00
346	Altringham. Long scarlet; productive	15	30	1 00
348	Long White. Very large; for stock	10	25	75

CABBAGE.

CHOU. *Berza de repollo.* Kohl.

CULTURE.—Soil for Cabbage should be rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. On such a soil, with an abundance of stable or Thorburn's Complete manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown. For early spring sow in fall; not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring instead of heading. In a month the plants will be fit to transplant to coldframes, where they are wintered, taking care, in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way and from twelve to eighteen inches the other, according to the variety. If it is desirable to economize space, Lettuce or Radish may be sown between the rows, as they will be out of the way before the Cabbage needs the room. For late or winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows two by three feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator. To destroy the green worm that is so destructive to the leaves and heads of Cabbage and Cauliflower, an experienced grower says: "Take one ounce of saltpetre and dissolve it in twelve quarts of water; then take a short-handed whisk broom, dip it in the solution and sprinkle the plants well. One application is sufficient unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains. The liquid, being perfectly clear, never colors the Cauliflower or Cabbage heads." To prevent the turnip flea attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slaked lime or tobacco dust over them as soon as they appear above the ground.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

	Per oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
352 Small Early White French. A very early flat-head variety of very fine quality	\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00
353 Etampes. A fine extra-early small French sort, with pointed heads	20	50	1 50
354 Early York. The standard English sort	20	50	1 50
358 Early Jersey Wakefield. Well known, and most valuable for early	30	80	3 00
360 Early Winnigstadt. A standard second-early variety	20	50	1 50
362 Early Dwarf Savoy. The earliest Savoy variety; distinct and good	20	50	1 50
364 Early Ulm Savoy. Small, round, deep green heads; very early	20	50	1 50
368 Stein Early Flat Dutch. A remarkably fine strain; a sure header, the heads weighing from ten to twelve pounds. Most valuable for market	25	75	2 50
370 Improved Early Summer. A superior second-early sort; produces large and solid heads of fine quality	30	80	3 00
372 Selected All-Seasons. One of the finest for second-early or late, growing to a large size quickly and surely. The true <i>sure-header</i>	25	75	2 50
373 Henderson Succession. An excellent second-early or late sort, on the style of All-Seasons	25	75	2 50
374 Filder-Kraut or Pomeranian Pointed-Head	25	75	2 50
376 Fottler Brunswick. Good solid heads, either for second-early or late	25	60	2 00
378 Large Late Drumhead. A standard winter Cabbage for main crop	25	75	2 50
380 Large Late Flat Dutch. Also a valuable main-crop sort for market	25	75	2 50
382 Vandergaw Quick-Growing Flat Dutch. A sure-heading sort	25	75	2 50
384 Thorburn Market-Gardener's Private Stock Flat Dutch. Fine strain of the immense winter Cabbage grown on Long Island for market	35	1 00	3 50
386 Drumhead Savoy. A superior sort for family use in winter and spring	25	75	2 50
387 Thorburn New Stock Drumhead Savoy. Very fine strain . . per packet, 10 cts.	40	1 25	4 00
388 Green-Glazed. Glossy green; suitable for hot climates	20	60	2 00
390 Red Dutch. A useful sort for pickling	25	75	2 50
392 Thorburn Improved Red Stone-Head. Very large, solid, red heads; the finest strain of Red Cabbage . . . per packet, 10 cts.	40	1 25	4 00
394 Chinese Cabbage (Pe-Tsai).	40	1 25	4 00

CARDOON.

CARDOON. *Cardo.* Cardon.

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows, where they are to stand, and thin them to one foot apart. When full size, bind the plants together with straw or matting, and earth up like Celery to blanch. The stems of the leaves are used for salads, soups and stews.

	Per oz.
480 Large Solid. Grows about four feet high; leaves nearly free from spines	\$0 50

CAULIFLOWER.

CHOU-FLEUR. *Coliflor.* Blumenfohl.

CULTURE.—This is the same as for Cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon this. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from drought. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April; the late kinds may be planted out same time as for Cabbage. To destroy the cauliflower-maggot, it is recommended to take one ounce of sulphuret of potassium and dissolve it in one gallon of water. Heat the liquid to about 100 degrees, take a large spoon, or something that will hold a 100th part of a gallon, and pour the liquid against the stalk of the plant just above the ground.



THORBURN GILT-EDGE CAULIFLOWER.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
482 Extra - Early Dwarf Erfurt. Short stem; very fine. pkt., 50 cts. . . \$6 00			
483 Large Early Dwarf Erfurt. Finest strain . . . per pkt., 25 cts. . .	3 00	\$10 00	\$40 00
485 Ordinary Early Erfurt. . . . per pkt., 10 cts. . .	75	2 50	10 00
487 Thorburn Early Snowball. One of the best for forcing or open ground; small, but a sure header per pkt., 25 cts. . .	\$3 00	\$10 00	\$40 00
488 Thorburn Gilt-Edge. Large, heavy sort; undoubtedly the best and surest of all the sorts now in cultivation per pkt., 25 cts. . .	3 00	10 00	40 00
489 Extra-Early Paris. Heads of medium size; first-class per pkt., 10 cts. . .	75	2 50	10 00
490 Italian Taranto. On the style of Autumn Giant; very solid	40	1 25	5 00
492 Lenormand Short-Stem. Has very large heads; white and firm . per pkt., 10 cts. . .	75	2 50	9 00
494 Large Algiers. Popular market-gardeners' late sort, of enormous size " 10 cts. . .	65	2 25	8 00
497 Early London. Large and hardy	40	1 00	4 00
499 Thorburn Nonpareil. For late planting per pkt., 10 cts. . .	75	2 50	9 00
500 Half-Early Large French. Intermediate in maturing	40	1 25	5 00
501 Stadtholder. Intermediate in season; large and hardy	40	1 25	5 00
502 Walcheren. Very late and hardy	40	1 25	5 00
503 Autumn Giant. Vigorous in growth, and very large; late	40	1 25	5 00

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & CO.

INTERLACHEN, FLA., Nov. 19, 1892.

Gentlemen:—Thanks for the specimen of Thorburn's Gilt-Edge Cauliflower sent us. It arrived in first-class condition, showing its excellent shipping qualities. It is unsurpassed for quality and compactness of growth. You can truthfully claim that it is the best strain in the world. It does much better than the Early Snowball in the southern states. Yours truly,

H. G. HASTINGS & CO.

CELERY.

CELERI. *Apio.* Sellerie.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border as early as the ground can be worked, in drills eight or ten inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed-leaf, they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out to six or eight inches apart, and let grow until wanted to plant out in beds or trenches. The beds should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plants good. Early in July at the north, a month or six weeks later in the southern states, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set the plants in shallow trenches—we say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil (as must be done in a deep trench) and put the plants in that which is poor. The plants may be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three or four rows, and in this case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the winter where they grow. This will save much labor where there is no root-cellar for storage, as often happens to be the case. When grown in beds in this way, the rows should be one foot apart, and the plants about eight inches apart in the rows. A bed four feet wide will take four rows of plants, leaving six inches space on the outside of the first and last rows. The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times; and in doing this, care should be taken not to let the earth get into the

CELERY—CONTINUED.

heart of the plant. In field culture the plants are set on the surface in rows four feet apart when the Celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and two feet apart when the plants are to be taken up and blanched in the cellar for winter use. The plants are set six inches apart in rows. If not grown in beds, the best way to store is to dig trenches in a well-drained spot in the open ground, one foot wide, and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the Celery. The plants are then lifted and set close together until the whole quantity is stored. The edges of the trench should be made sloping from the tops of the plants. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay, or straw, and place boards on top. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during winter for use or sale as required.

The turnip-rooted, or "Knob" Celery, needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows one foot apart.

	Per oz.	Per 1/4 lb.	Per lb.
514 Giant Pascal. An easily blanchd and fine-keeping large sort, of excellent flavor; superior for late use per pkt., 10 cts.	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
516 Large-Ribbed Kalamazoo. A good half-dwarf white solid Celery	20	50	1 50
518 Curled-Leaf White (so-called Bouquet). Ornamental foliage	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
520 Improved White Plume. Naturally white or light foliage; requires but little banking up to blanch; very early, and extensively grown for market . per pkt., 10 cts.	40	1 00	4 00
522 Perfection Heartwell. The finest and largest of the winter varieties, either for the family or market-garden. The heart is golden yellow, and it is of superior quality per pkt., 10 cts.	30	80	3 00
523 The Schumacher. Immense size; solid and crisp; firm golden-yellow heart; a fine keeper per pkt., 10 cts.	30	80	3 00
524 Golden Dwarf. This sort is superseded by Perfection Heartwell	20	60	2 00
528 Boston Dwarf. Rather dwarf; has no particular merit	30	80	3 00
532 Leviathan. Very large; white, solid			
534 Crawford Half-Dwarf. Of vigorous growth and excellent flavor	25	75	2 50
538 Golden Self-Blanching. A grand, solid variety, on the style of the White Plume, except that it is golden yellow where the Plume is white per pkt., 10 cts.	50	1 50	5 00
540 Sandringham Dwarf White. Small white solid	20	50	1 50
542 Covent Garden Rose. Of good flavor, as the pink varieties generally are	30	80	3 00
545 Clayworth Prize Pink. Popular English sort	40	1 00	4 00
546 Celeriac, or Turnip-Rooted. Has edible roots, which are used for soups and stews	20	60	2 00
548 " Thorburn Giant. The best of the class; very large and fine roots of superior quality	30	80	3 00
550 " Apple. Has small foliage and globular, smooth roots; small	20	60	2 00



CLAYWORTH PRIZE PINK CELERY.



THORBURN GIANT CELERIAC.

CHERVIL.

CERFEUIL. *Perifollo*. Bensenlauch.

CULTURE.—Cultivate and use like Parsley. Sow at any time in the spring, in shallow drills, one foot apart. The seed of the Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

- 552 **Curled.** The leaves of this are used for flavoring soups and stews, and for garnishing, same as Parsley \$0 15 \$0 40 \$1 50
- 553 **Tuberous.** A variety which has edible roots 20 75 2 50



CURLED CHERVIL.

CHICORY.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

- 555 **Common or Wild.** Used in *Barbe de Capucin*, a salad much made in France. Sown in June, the roots are transplanted in autumn into sand in a cellar. The young shoots form the *Barbe de Capucin*. \$0 10 \$0 30 \$1 00
- 556 **Witloof.** Sow in June; plant the roots one inch apart, from October to the closing of the ground, in rows eight inches apart, in a trench one foot deep; cut off the leaves. Cover the roots with well-sifted soil eight inches thick, and the whole with a good layer of dung two or three feet thick. The Witloof will be produced three weeks afterwards in the intermediate cover of soil. Excellent as a salad as well as a vegetable 10 30 1 00
- 557 **Large-Rooted Magdeburg.** Roots are the Chicory of commerce 10 25 75



WITLOOF.

COLLARDS.

CHOU CABU. *Cabu*. Blatterfohl.

CULTURE.—Sow seed, as for Cabbage, in June, July and August, for succession. Transplant when one month old, in rows a foot apart each way, and hoe frequently.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

- 559 **Georgia-Grown** \$0 10 \$0 20 \$0 60

CORN-SALAD OR FETTICUS.

MACHE. *Macha o Valerianilla*. Stedhsalat.

CULTURE.—Sow during August, or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, tread it in lightly to insure germination. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before the winter, cover thinly with straw or leaves.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

- 561 **Large-Seeded.** \$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 75
- 562 **Small-Seeded.** 10 25 75
- 564 **Green Cabbaging.** 10 30 1 00
- 565 **Lettuce-Leaved.** 15 50 1 50

CRESS.

CRESSON. *Berro o Mastuerzo*. Kresse.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 569 and 571 thickly, in shallow drills, every two or three weeks. No. 569 should be cut often, and it will continue to grow. It is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Nos. 575 and 578 should be sown in damp soil; or if a stream of water can be utilized, they would be much finer. They will also thrive well in damp hotbeds. Rightly managed, their culture is very profitable. To obtain early salad, it is a good plan to sow with water-cress seed a strip four inches wide on the outer margin of a hotbed, inside the frame (where it is always cool). This will be found a satisfactory method of obtaining it early.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

- 569 **Curled or Pepper Grass** \$0 10 \$0 15 \$0 40
- 571 **Broad-Leaved.** 10 20 50
- 573 **Broad-Leaved Winter** 10 25 75
- 575 **Erfurt Sweet Water-Cress.** 75
- 578 **True Water Cress** 50 1 50 5 00



WATER-CRESS

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J.M. THORBURN & CO.
1888.

CORN, SWEET OR SUGAR.

MAIS. *Maiz.* *Mai3.*

CULTURE.--Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well-rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained. The best fertilizer is Thorburn's Complete Manure. By sowing successive lots, and properly selected varieties, the supply of Sweet Corn can be kept up until hard frosts kill the plants.



EXTRA EARLY.

Per ear. Per qt. Per ½pk. Per pk. Per bu.

580 **Early Cory.** A very early variety, with good-sized ears and large grains. This is excellent for market \$0 05 \$0 20 \$0 70 \$1 25 \$4 00

581 **Marblehead.** One of earliest; dwarf, with short, thick ears; of good quality for an early sort 5 20 70 1 25 4 00

582 **Minnesota.** Nearly as early as Marblehead; of dwarf growth 5 20 70 1 25 4 00

583 **Perry Hybrid.** Very early and of large size; most valuable for market 5 20 70 1 25 4 00

584 **Stabler Pedigree.** An excellent market sort noted for its earliness and great sweetness 5 20 70 1 25 4 00

585 **Narragansett.** Small ears; grains red when fully ripened 5 20 70 1 25 4 00

590 **Extra-Early Adams.** Not a sugar corn, but largely grown for early use 5 20 70 1 25 4 00

SECOND EARLY, OR INTERMEDIATE.

591 **Early Golden Yellow.** A very sweet corn, with golden-yellow kernels 5 20 70 1 25 4 00

593 **Shaker Early.** Very large white grain and quite early 5 20 70 1 25 4 00

599 **Crosby.** Matures after the Minnesota; fair-sized ears of good quality 5 20 70 1 25 4 00

608 **Pee and Kay.** Ears large and thick; a desirable variety 5 20 70 1 25 4 00

610 **Potter Excelsior.** Good size, and a week earlier than Large Excelsior 5 20 70 1 25 4 00

611 **Moore Concord.** Of strong growth; ears large and well filled 5 20 70 1 25 4 00

612 **Amber Cream.** Of strong growth, producing long and handsome ears 5 20 70 1 25 4 00

617 **Early Adams.** Not a sugar corn, but grown extensively all over the country for market purposes 5 20 60 1 00 3 50

GENERAL CROP.

618 **Large Excelsior.** Has large ears and is moderately early 5 20 70 1 25 4 00

618a **Large Eight-Rowed.** Very productive, and of superior richness 5 20 70 1 25 4 00

619 **Asylum.** Thick, twelve-rowed 5 20 70 1 25 4 00

620 **Triumph.** Large ears, very white; productive 5 20 70 1 25 4 00

622 **Hickox Improved.** Handsome ears, very white and of rich flavor 5 20 70 1 25 4 00

624 **Roslyn Hybrid.** Large-growing variety of very fine quality 5 20 70 1 25 4 00

626 **Stowell Evergreen.** Remains green a long time, and is highly prized; one of the most popular varieties 5 20 70 1 25 4 00

627 **Early Mammoth.** Very large and not very late 5 20 70 1 25 4 00

LATE.

630 **Black Mexican.** Very sweet, and of superior flavor; grains black 5 20 70 1 25 4 00

634 **Ne Plus Ultra.** Small, but one of the sweetest sorts grown 5 30 1 00 1 50 5 00

640 **Late Mammoth.** Rank in growth; large ears, rich and sweet 5 20 70 1 25 4 00

644 **Egyptian.** Large and of superior quality; largely used for canning 5 20 70 1 25 4 00

646 **Country Gentleman.** Same as Ne Plus Ultra, but with large ears; of delicious quality 5 35 1 00 1 75 6 00

650 **Sweet Fodder Corn.** For soiling and ensilage 2 50

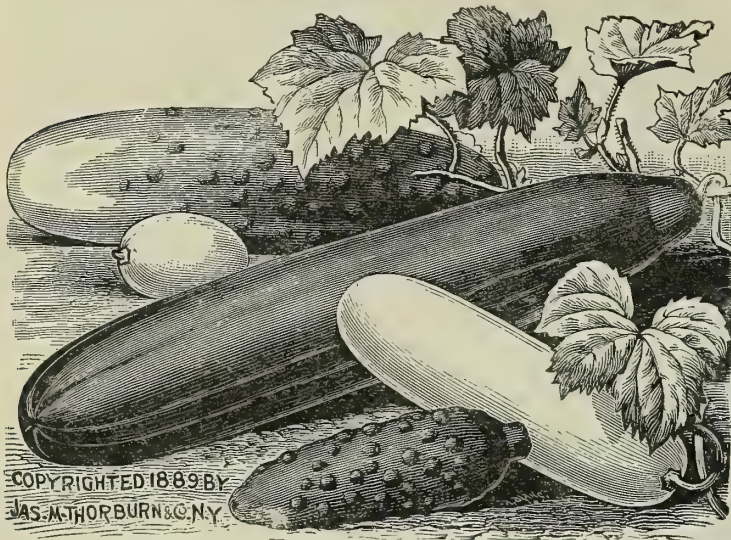
For FIELD CORN, see Cereals, page 50.

CUCUMBER.

CONCOMBRE. *Pepino.* Gurfe.

CULTURE.—For very early, sow seeds in hotbeds upon pieces of sod, or in small pots, and they can be readily transplanted with a gain of about six weeks before they can be sown in the open ground. Plant out in rich soil when danger of frost is over, or they may be protected by hand glasses, or even by a paper held down at the corners with a handful of earth. For general crops, sow in the open ground as soon as the weather is settled and warm, and again every two weeks for a succession. For pickles, sow from the middle of June to the first week in July. Sod-land, turned over in the fall, is the best for them. Plant in hills four feet apart, putting a shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill.

Per oz. Per ¼lb. Per lb.

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JAS. M. THORBURN & CO. N.Y.

CUCUMBER.

663 **Thorburn Everbearing.** Small-sized; very early and enormously productive, and valuable as a green pickler \$0 10 \$0 30 \$1 00

- 664 **Early Russian.** Very early, short; is a valuable variety for small pickles, for which it is often much in demand 10 25 75
 665 **Early Seedling.** Cross between Russian and Green Prolific; a very early pickler 10 25 75
 666 **Large Netted Russian.** Very early, large; dark, netted skin and white flesh 10 25 75
 667 **Early Short Green.** Good for pickling; productive 10 25 75
 668 **Early Green Cluster.** Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific 10 25 75

Per oz. Per ¼lb. Per lb.

- 669 **Early White-Spined.** Early, and good for pickling or table use \$0 10 \$0 25 \$0 75
 670 **Extra-Long White-Spined.** Very fine shape for market 10 25 75
 671 **Improved White-Spined.** Well-flavored and of medium size 10 25 75
 672 **Evergreen Early White-Spined.** Very early and prolific; retains its fine deep green color in all stages of growth 10 25 75
 673 **Peerless.** A fine strain of White-Spined 10 25 75
 674 **Long Green.** Long and crisp; a popular and reliable variety for pickles 10 25 75
 675 **Long Green Turkey.** Fruit very long and rather slim 10 30 1 00
 676 **Giant Pera.** Very long, and one of the best for table use 10 30 1 00



SMALL GHERKIN.

Per oz. Per ¼lb. Per lb.

- 677 **Thorburn Commercial Pickle.** A new and valuable sort of the White-spine type, retaining its dark green color long after pickling \$0 15 \$0 40 \$1 25
 678 **Green Prolific Pickling.** One of the best for pickling; dark green, very productive, and of uniform small size 10 25 75
 679 **Nichols Medium Green.** Most symmetrical, and a very fine table sort 10 25 75
 680 **Boston Pickling.** A favorite eastern sort, of fine quality 10 25 75
 681 **Tailby Hybrid.** Very long, and superior for family table use. 10 25 75
 682 **White Japan.** Medium size, pure white, smooth and handsome; very crisp 10 30 1 00
 683 **Small Gherkin.** Very small, burr; used for pickles 20 60 2 00



TELEGRAPH CUCUMBER.

ENGLISH CUCUMBERS FOR FRAMES.

Concombre (especes Anglaise) pour Couches.

CULTURE.—The following are for growing in hotbeds, or houses particularly constructed for forcing, so that a supply can be furnished during the winter months, at which time the prices are very remunerative. Sow seeds in October, November or December, according to the time they are wanted, in small pots, in fibrous loam, lightened and enriched with old manure, taking care to give plenty of air and water. Robustness of habit is especially valuable in winter, and therefore the soil should not be too light. Plunge the pots in a frame near the glass, where there is a little bottom heat, and keep them covered with a sheet of brown paper until the seeds

CUCUMBERS—CONTINUED.

germinate. Afterwards uncover and ventilate to insure sturdiness of habit. More seeds should be planted than the number of plants required, as some may fail to grow, and others that germinate may be weaklings. None but strong plants should be employed. It will be necessary to fertilize the pistillate flowers with the staminate, in order to render the vines productive, as, owing to the absence of insects, they will not produce a crop under glass the same as in the open ground.

☞ Packets contain from five to fifteen seeds each, according to sort.

	Per pkt.		Per pkt.
699 Prescott Wonder. Rapid growing and very prolific; long, dark green fruit, produced in clusters	\$0 25	704 Noa's Forcing. Very productive	\$0 25
700 Duke of Edinburgh. Very large and long, dull green; quite smooth	25	705 Improved Sion House. A popular and valuable variety	25
701 Giant of Arnstadt. Good bearer	25	706 Marquis of Lorne	25
702 Blue Gown. Handsome black-spined sort.	25	708 Goliath. Very prolific	25
703 Swan's-Neck	25	709 Telegraph. Free-bearing, long and extensively grown; handsome	25
		712 Cuthill's Black-Spine	25



IMPROVED THICK-LEAVED DANDELION.

DANDELION.

PISSENLIT. *Amargon.* *Pardeblum.*

CULTURE.—The Dandelion is a hardy, perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in early spring, in drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart; thin out the plants to twelve inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer, and the ensuing spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender and destroys to some extent their bitter taste without in any way impairing the qualities which make them desirable as greens. The blanching may be done by placing a couple of boards over the rows, thus: Λ . This excludes the light and improves the greens, rendering them far superior to those growing wild in the grass without cultivation, which are almost sure to be bitter, and are often unsightly and tough.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
737 French Garden	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
738 Improved Broad-Leaved	30	1 00	3 50
739 Improved Thick-Leaved	40	1 25	4 50

EGG-PLANT.

AUBERGINE. *Berengena.* *Eierpflanze.*

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds, very early in spring, and transplant when two inches high into a second bed or into small pots. If that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out till the weather becomes perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting, in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days if the sun is hot when put out. Set out plants three feet by two.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
740 Early Dwarf Purple. Dwarf, very early; small-sized, ovoid fruit of good quality	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
741 Long Purple. Of distinct shape and fine quality; preferred by some	20	60	2 00
742 Round Purple. Medium, pear-shaped, pale purple; good quality	25	75	2 50
743 Improved New York Purple. The best; large, oval in shape, and of deep purple color; grown very much more extensively than any other sort, both for private use and market	50	1 25	5 00
744 Black Pekin. Fruit blackish-purple; has dark foliage	40	1 00	4 00
745 Scarlet Chinese. Small and ornamental	40	1 00	4 00
746 Round White. Small and ornamental	40	1 00	4 00
747 Long White. Small and ornamental	40	1 00	4 00
748 Striped. Fruit is striped purple and white	40	1 00	4 00



EGG-PLANT.

ENDIVE.

CHICOREE. *Escarola o Endivia.* Endiven.

CULTURE.—Sow in June, July and August; cover lightly. When up, thin out to eight inches apart, and water well afterward, if dry. When the leaves are six or eight inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of winter, take up carefully, with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry, and have plenty of air, or they will rot.



GREEN CURLED ENDIVE.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

750	Green Curled Winter. The standard sort for fall and winter crop . . .	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$1 50
751	White Curled. For early use, for which it is desirable . . .	20	50	1 50
752	Laciniated. Fine crisp French sort for fall and winter . . .	20	50	1 50

753	Broad-Leaved (Escarolle). A sweet variety for fall and winter . . .	20	50	1 50
754	Large Green Curled (de Ruffec). Broad ribs; fine for fall and winter . . .	20	60	2 00
755	Imperial Curled. Also a broad-ribbed sort; very fine light green; for fall or winter . . .	20	60	2 00

KALE OR BORECOLE.

CHOU VERT FRISE. *Col. Blätterfohl.*

CULTURE.—Nos. 759 to 773 are cultivated and grow exactly like Cabbage. No. 777 sow in September for early greens. Sow No. 780 early in the spring in a hotbed, and when from one to two inches high transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. The plants should stand two feet apart, in rows three feet apart. The soil should be kept mellow and free from weeds. Cover with litter or leaves during the winter. Plants started and grown in this way should be fit to blanch the following spring. The seed may also be sown early, in the open border, and transplanted in rows (as directed above), as soon as out of the seed-leaf; but they will need to be a year older than the hotbed plants before being fit to blanch. Sea-Kale is not fit to eat till it has been blanched, either under large pots, or by banking up with sand. The mid-ribs are the parts eaten. They are cooked like Asparagus, and usually served with drawn butter.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

759	Curled Dwarf Green Scotch. Very dwarf and spreading; best strain . . .	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
760	" Tall Green Scotch. A taller growth of the above . . .	10	30	1 00
768	" Dwarf Brown. Very hardy . . .	15	50	1 50
769	" Tall Brown. Very hardy . . .	15	50	1 50
770	" Dwarf Green Erfurt. Very desirable . . .	15	50	1 50
771	" Mosbach Winter. Dwarf and very hardy . . .	15	50	1 50
773	" Striped and Variegated. For garnishing . . .	20	60	2 00
777	" Siberian, Thorburn Improved. Uniformly dwarf, green curled; hardy . . .	10	25	75
780	Sea-Kale. Very fine; resembles Celery in appearance . . .	25	75	2 50
783	Pe-tsai. (The Chinese Cabbage). Grows like a Cos Lettuce; delicate cooked as Spinach or raw for salad; best as a fall crop . . .	40	1 25	4 00

KOHLRABI OR TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.

CHOU-RAVE. *Colinabo.* Kohlrabi.

CULTURE.—This is an excellent vegetable, and should be grown in every garden. Sow in spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, afterward thinning the plants to eight or ten inches. If the weather is suitable the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down, and when the thickened stem above ground is two or three inches through, they are fit to eat, and should be used at once, being tough when old. They are cooked same as Turnips, and, when well grown and used at the proper stage, are tender and very palatable.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

784	Early White Vienna. Handsome and delicate; white ball . . .	\$0 30	\$0 85	\$3 00
789	Early Purple Vienna. Purple ball; a very good sort . . .	35	1 00	3 50
791	Large White or Green. Forms a larger ball; not so fine, but more productive . . .	15	50	1 50



VIENNA KOHLRABI.

LETTUCE.

LAI TUE. *Lechuga*. Salat.

CULTURE.—Sow Nos. 798, 799, 802, 806 and 807 in hotbeds, in March, and in the open ground as soon as it can be worked, and transplant to rows eight inches apart. Sow in two weeks' time same varieties again, as also Cos, for a succession. In August sow any of the varieties, except No. 844, which should be sown in September. In October some of these may be planted in frames, to head in winter and early spring. Always sow thin and thin out well, or the plants will not be strong. The last spring sowing had better be grown where sown, being thinned out to six or eight inches apart. To have Cos in good order, they must be sown in a hotbed early in the year, and transplant in a coldframe, so as to have good plants to set out at the opening of the ground. They require tying for a few days when grown, to blanch. Lettuce requires good ground.



LETTUCE.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
797 Selected Buttercup. Yellow, solid, rather under-sized heads; for forcing or outdoors	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
798 White Forcing Head. Very early; small, solid head; one of the best	25	75	2 50
799 Thorburn Market-Gardeners' Private Stock. A selected strain; solid, large heads, resisting the sun for a long time before shooting up. Valuable also as an early sort, to be started under glass for early spring transplanting into open ground	30	85	3 00
800 Coldframe White Cabbage. For starting in coldframes and setting out in early spring. Extensively used by market-gardeners	20	50	1 50
801 Hubbard Market Lettuce. A large, white, Cabbage variety; equally valuable for forcing or open ground	20	50	1 50
802 Large Boston. A fine strain for forcing under glass; very large, solid heads	25	75	2 50
803 French Blockhead. French sort; quite distinct; broad ribs	20	50	1 50
804 California All-Heart. An excellent new variety; very solid head; light green color; particularly tender and sweet	20	50	1 50
805 Drumhead or Malta. Heads large; pale green	20	40	1 25
806 Early Curled Simpson. A leading early sort; very tender	20	50	1 50
807 Black-Seeded Simpson. A superior variety; large and of light color	20	50	1 50
808 Burpee Hard-Head. A handsome and very early heading variety; heads almost as solid as Cabbage; tender and of a sweet buttery flavor	20	50	1 50
809 American Gathering. Twisted and curled leaves; fine for early and late sowing	20	50	1 50
810 California Cream. Solid heads, of good size; and of a rich cream-yellow color	20	50	1 50
812 Boston Lettuce, for Forcing Under Glass. The popular winter-forcing variety of the Boston gardener	30	85	3 00
815 Tennisball White Seed. A well-known forcing variety	20	50	1 50
817 Stone Tennisball Black Seed. Forms close, hard heads; for forcing	20	50	1 50
825 Shotwell Brown Head. Large and handsome, tender heads; very hardy	25	75	2 50
829 White Summer Cabbage. Close heads, of good size; fine for summer	20	40	1 25
837 Golden Stone-Head. A handsome Head-Lettuce; small and solid; for forcing	20	50	1 50
840 Salamander Head. Fine compact heads, which resist the summer heat admirably	20	50	1 50
841 Mammoth Large Yellow Butter, Black Seed. Fine market strain	40	1 00	4 00
843 Large Yellow Butter, Gray Seed. One of the best; large heads	20	50	1 50
844 American Oak-Leaved. Very distinct, and of good flavor	20	50	1 50
845 Grand Rapids Forcing. Large, tender heads; one of the best for early-forcing	20	60	2 00
846 Deacon. A large solid Cabbage-Lettuce for summer	20	50	1 50
847 Silver Ball. Very firm, solid, compact heads of a beautiful silvery-white color	20	50	1 50
848 White Russian Summer Head. An excellent summer Cabbage-Lettuce	20	50	1 50
849 Large Yellow Cabbage. Great, flat heads, uniform in shape and very tender	20	60	2 00
850 Denver Market. An early variety for forcing or open ground. Large solid heads; the leaves are beautifully marked and blistered, very crisp and tender	20	60	2 00
852 Golden Nugget. Quick-growing, hard-heading early; rich yellow; fine flavor	20	50	1 50
860 White Cos Romaine. Fine, if sown very early; requires tying up to blanch	20	50	1 50
862 Trianon Self-Closing Cos. The finest of all the Cos sorts, resisting warm weather	20	60	2 00
864 Balloon Cos. Very large; for late sowing, to come to perfection in the autumn	20	60	2 00

ICE-PLANT.

FICOIDE GLACIALE. *Escarchosa*.

CULTURE.—Sow in good garden soil as soon as the ground becomes warm in spring, in shallow drills one foot apart. Thrives well in hot, dry climates. Desirable for boiling like Spinach, or for garnishing.

	Per pkt.	Per oz.
866 Clean Seed	\$0 05	\$0 40

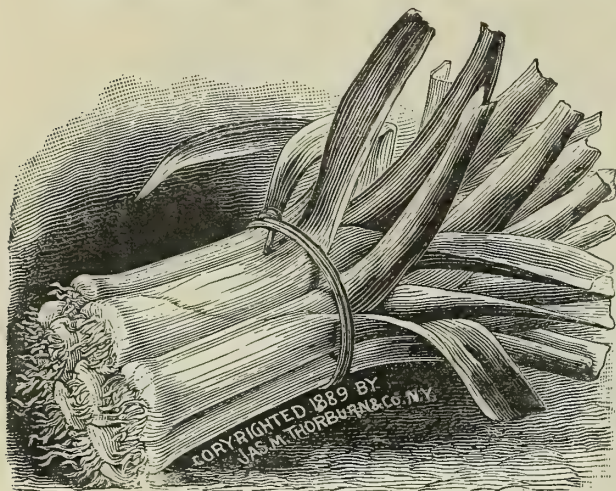
LEEK.

POIREAU.

Puerro.

Porro.

CULTURE—Sow very early in the spring, in drills six inches apart and one inch deep. Thin out to one inch. When about seven inches high, transplant them in rows twelve inches apart, and as deep as possible, but do not cover the young center leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow; rich soil is required. Take up and store in earth in a cool cellar before winter weather. The seed may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in spring to where they are to remain.



LEEK.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

869 **Best Large Flag Winter.**

Hardy and productive . . . \$0 25 \$0 75 \$2 50

872 **Large Rouen Winter.** A standard sort; remains long in good condition.

25 75 2 50

873 **Large Carentan.** A superior variety, with distinct and dark-colored leaves; stout in habit, and hardy

25 75 2 50

MARTYNIA.

(For Pickles.)

Gemfenhorn.

CULTURE.—Sow in May in the open ground, three feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or, the seed may be sown in a hotbed, and the seedlings afterward transplanted. Both varieties are productive, and fine for pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as cucumbers.

	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
875 Craniolaria	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$3 00
876 Proboscidea	30	75	3 00
877 Lutea	30	75	3 00



MARTYNIA.

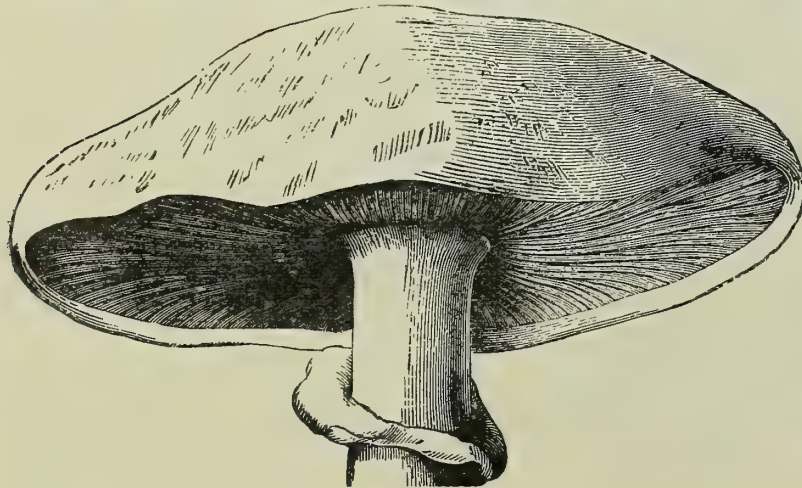
MUSHROOM SPAWN.

BLANC DE CHAMPIGNON.

Seta.

Champignonbrut.

CULTURE.—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of greenhouses or in sheds, wherever the temperature of 50 degrees can be kept up through the winter. The beds should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse-dung, free from straw and litter, and mix in an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed of the required size. Three or four feet wide, eight inches deep, and any length desired, are the proper proportions for a bed; but these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers, and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to 90 degrees, make holes in the bed about a foot apart each way, into which put pieces of the spawn two to three inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth of two inches, and cover with three or four inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it



MUSHROOM.

does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given, that it be at a temperature of about 100 degrees.

From experience with French and English Spawn, we find there is an important difference between them. If the manure in the bed is in proper condition, the French Spawn will take hold and grow fully as well as the English; but if the bed is not in the right state, it will often rot. The English Spawn, on the contrary, after starting a little will remain in a comparatively dormant state for a long time without losing vitality. It is well to keep these points in mind in ordering spawn.

English Spawn. 12 cts. per lb., 10 lbs. for \$1, 100 lbs. for \$9.

French Spawn. Per 3-lb. box, \$1; in bulk, per lb., 30 cts.

MELON, MUSK.

MELON MUSCADE. *Melon Muscatel.* Cantalupen.

CULTURE.—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frosts are over and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds to the hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground, and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime, or even dry road-dust, is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on, to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early may be had by sowing in hotbeds on pieces of sod or in pots. The seed may also be started out of doors under hand-frames or glasses.

It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Musk Melons, as on heavy soil the quality will be poor.

Per. oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

878 **Long Island Beauty.** On the style of Hackensack. The earliest, the finest in quality, and most beautiful of all the Musk Melons. per pkt. 10 cts. \$0 40 \$1 25 \$4 00

879	Champion Market. Of large size, slightly elongated, densely netted; flesh light green and very sweet.	15	30	1 00
880	Golden Netted Gem. Very early; small and of fine flavor; green flesh.	15	30	1 00
881	The Surprise. Early; oblong, with rich orange flesh of good quality.	15	30	1 00
882	Bird Cantalope. Productive and very large.	15	25	75
883	White Japan. Early, with light green flesh and white skin.	15	25	75
884	Jenny Lind. Small, but very early and of good quality; green flesh.	15	25	75
885	Nutmeg. Named from its shape; green flesh, sweet; good for main crop.	15	30	1 00
886	Chicago Nutmeg. Of fine quality, and larger in size than the foregoing.	15	25	75
887	Hackensack. Large, round and of good quality; a popular variety.	15	25	75
888	Extra-Early Hackensack. Ripens ten days earlier than the Hackensack.	15	30	1 00
889	Osage (Also called "Miller's Hybrid" and "New Princess"). Cocoanut-shaped; yellow flesh; light green, netted skin; good quality.	20	50	1 50
890	Hybrid Bay View. Very prolific and of great size, oblong; green flesh.	15	25	75
891	Skillman Netted. Very early; oval in shape; flesh deep green, sweet and delicious.	15	25	75
892	Orange Christina. One of the finest orange sorts; round, very sweet.	20	50	1 50
894	Ward Nectar. Small, finely netted, dark-green flesh; very early and fine-flavored.	15	25	75
895	Delmonico. Oval, deeply netted, large size; orange flesh.	15	30	1 00
896	Baltimore Market. Oblong; orange flesh, of fine quality.	15	25	75
898	Emerald Gem. Small, extra-early; smooth-ribbed dark green skin, and orange flesh; quality first-rate; very sweet.	15	30	1 00
904	Green Montreal. Large, round, netted; flesh thick and light green.	15	25	75
913	Long Yellow Cantalope. Yellow flesh; well adapted for the north.	15	25	75
915	Banana Citron. Cucumber-shaped, highly perfumed; of indifferent quality.	15	30	1 00
916	Pomegranate. Ornamental; for perfume.	20	60	2 00
917	Mango Melon, or "Vine Orange" (Also called "Vegetable Peach"). Size, shape and color of an orange; thick meaty flesh. Besides its use for preserving or pickling it can be fried like Egg-plant when partially ripe.	20	60	2 00
918	Pineapple. Medium-sized, oval-shaped, tapering to stem; flesh green, very thick, delicate, and exceedingly sweet and high-flavored.	15	30	1 00
919	Winter Pineapple. An extraordinary melon, which can be kept in splendid condition for months after being pulled. per pkt., 10 cts.	40	1 25	4 00
920	New Superior. A very handsome, round, new variety; densely netted; flesh light green.	15	30	1 00
921	New Giant. Round-shaped; light green color; skin smooth with little netting; flesh deep salmon color, thick, fine-grained and not stringy; average weight, eighteen pounds. per pkt., 10 cents.	20	50	1 50

IMPORTED ENGLISH VARIETIES FOR FRAMES.

Varieties Anglaises pour Couches.

928	Invincible Scarlet.	Per pkt. \$0 25
930	Monroe's Little Heath. Scarlet flesh.	25
931	Blenheim Orange.	25
934	Gilbert's Green-Flesh.	25
935	Lord Beaconsfield.	25

MELON, WATER.

MELON D'EAU. *Zandia*. Waffermelonen.

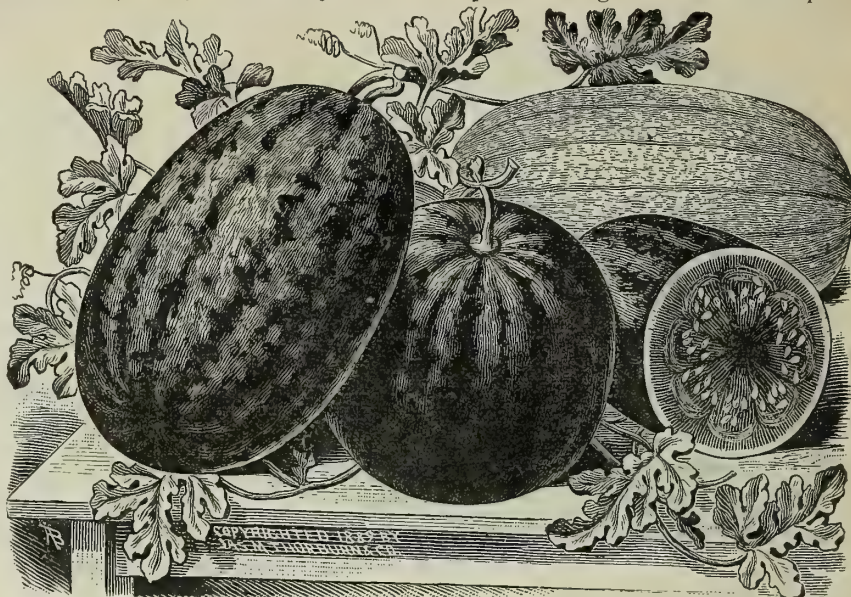
CULTURE.—Treat the same as Musk-Melon, except that they should be planted eight or ten feet apart according to variety.

950 **Vau Cluse Red-Seeded.** Very early; shape elongated, stem slightly inclined to point. Flesh bright crimson. One of the best of recent introductions. Per oz., 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.

966 **Hungarian Honey.** A very early sort from Hungary. Fine for northern latitudes; perfectly round; flesh brilliant red, seeds very small; Per oz., 15 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; per lb., \$1.

967 **Green and Gold.** Golden-orange flesh; skin very dark green; early, and a unique sort. Per oz., 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.

968 **Jordan Gray Monarch.** Largest melon grown; crimson flesh, fine; late. Per oz., 10 cts.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; per lb., 75 cts.



WATER MELONS.

	Per oz.	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
969 Ruby Gold. A seedling of Green and Gold; handsome and of good quality	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
970 Kolb Gem. Large; bright red flush of fine quality, and a good shipper	10	25	75
970a Pride of Georgia. Round, large, crisp; bright red flesh	10	25	75
971 The Boss. Oblong, dark green; flesh deep scarlet and thin rind	10	25	75
974 Volga. Light pale green skin; a small round Russian melon, with red flesh; late	10	25	75
975 Dark Icing. Solid, with thin, dark green skin; of superior quality; white seed	10	25	75
976 Scaly Bark. Tough but thin rind; flesh crimson, tender and good; ships well	10	25	75
978 Mammoth Ironclad. Long very large, late; red flesh; good shipper	10	25	75
979 White-Seeded Ice Cream. Very early; red flesh	10	25	75
980 Sibley Triumph. Long and very large; bright red flesh of first-rate quality	10	25	75
981 Phinney. Early and of fine quality; red flesh	10	25	75
983 Dixie. A new melon of excellent quality; very large and solid; flesh red; early	10	25	75
984 Johnson Christmas. Keeps late	10	25	75
985 Girardeau New Favorite. Very large, oblong; flesh light crimson, and very sweet	15	30	1 00
986 Seminole. Very large, moderately early; quality first-rate	10	25	75
987 Cuban Queen. Solid and heavy; skin marked regularly; excellent quality	10	25	75
990 Black Spanish. Large, roundish, nearly black; dark red flesh; early	10	25	75
996 Ice Cream or Mountain Sweet. An old and reliable sort; red flesh	10	25	75
1000 Florida Favorite. A superior strain; improvement on Rattlesnake; earlier	10	25	75
1003 Goodwin Imperial. Crimson flesh, fine quality; small, nearly round; very early	15	30	1 00
1025 Southern Rattlesnake. Oblong, dark and striped; bright red flesh	10	25	75
1029 Apple-Pie or Colorado Citron. Used for preserves; green seed	10	25	75
1030 Citron. Round and handsome; for preserving; red seed	10	25	75

MUSTARD.

MOUTARDE. *Mostaza*. Senf.

CULTURE.—Sow thickly during early spring, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For fall salad, sow in September; or in frames or boxes during winter.

	Per oz.	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
1035 Black. These seeds form the Mustard of commerce	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 25
1036 White London. Leaves used for salad while young; grows very rapidly	05	10	25
1037 White American	05	10	20
1038 Giant Southern Curled. Very large leaves	10	25	75
1039 Chinese Broad-Leaved. Leaves of agreeable flavor when cooked like Spinach	10	25	75
1040 Tuberous-Rooted Chinese. A new sort, with turnip-like root; used for salad	15	40	1 25

NASTURTIIUM.

CAPUCINE *Maraneula*. Nasturtium.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kinds require fences or poles on which to climb. The seeds are used in flavoring pickles, or as a substitute for Capers.

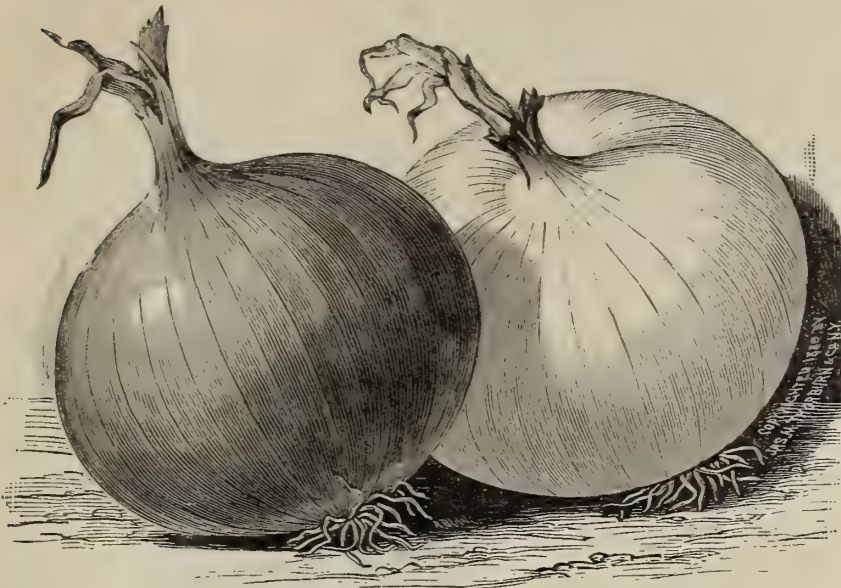
	Per oz.	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.		Per oz.	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
1041 Dwarf Yellow	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25	1042b Tall Yellow	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
1042 Dwarf Scarlet	15	50	1 50	1043 Tall Blood-Colored	15	35	1 25
1042a Dwarf Mixed, Tom Thumb	10	30	1 00	1044 Tall Mixed	10	30	1 00

For other varieties, including Tall and Dwarf Nasturtiums, see Flower Seed section.

ONION.

OIGNON. *Cebolla*. Zwiebeln.

CULTURE.— Sow in rich, sandy soil, in drills one foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. Thin to three or four inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds.



ONION.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

1045 **Adriatic Barletta.** A small white Italian sort; the earliest of all . . . \$0 30 \$0 85 \$3 00

1047 **Queen.** Very early small white sort . . . 30 85 3 00

1049 **Early White Nocera.** Somewhat larger than Queen, and quite early . . . 30 85 3 00

1054 **Large White Portugal.** Standard sort, flat . . . 35 1 25 4 00

1055	Large White Globe. Large Southport strain	35	1 25	4 00
1060	White Maggiajola. A favorite Italian variety; of mild flavor; very large and early	25	75	2 50
1062	Thorburn Excelsior White Pickling. One of the best Onions for pickling	30	1 00	3 50
1063	English White Pickling. Also one of the best picklers	30	85	3 00
1064	Mammoth White Garganus or "Silver King." Silvery white Italian	35	1 25	4 00
1064a	Giant White Tripoli	30	85	3 00
1065	Mammoth Red Garganus	25	75	2 50
1066	White Flat Bermuda. Italian-grown; very early	30	1 00	3 50
1068	Red Flat Bermuda. Italian-grown; very early	25	75	2 50
1072	Early Red Flat. Color of the Wethersfield; very early	25	75	2 50
1074	Large Red Globe. Southport strain	25	75	2 50
1076	Large Red Wethersfield. Half-early, and a good keeper	25	75	2 50
1078	Giant Rocca, Light Red. Productive and mild; of very large size	20	50	1 50
1079	Giant Rocca, Yellow. Same as above, save in color	25	75	2 50
1082	Globe Madeira. Light red	20	60	2 00
1083	Flat Madeira. Light red	20	60	2 00
1084	Yellow Danvers. A standard sort; rather oval; early and a good keeper	25	75	2 50
1086	Yellow Globe Danvers. Of more globular shape; keeps well	25	75	2 75
1087	Large Yellow Globe. Southport strain	25	75	2 75
1090	Yellow Globe Spanish or Prizetaker. Very large	30	1 00	3 50
1091	Yellow Strasburg. Fine keeper	30	85	3 00
1092	Welsh. The leaves are used for salad early in spring; sow early in fall	25	75	2 50
1093	Imported Shallot Seed per packet, 20 cts.			

ONION SETS, TOPS, ETC.

Onion Sets and Tops should be planted near the surface, in drills about twelve inches apart and four inches in the rows. They must have high culture for best results. These last are valuable for early use, and where Onions from seed cannot be raised the first year, they are essential.

☞ These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher, owing to shrinkage and rotting.

	Per quart	Per ½ peck	Per peck	Per bus.
Yellow Onion Sets	\$0 25	\$0 85	\$1 25	\$4 50
White Onion Sets	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
Red Onion Sets	25	90	1 50	5 00
Red Top Onions	25	90	1 50	5 00
White Potato Onions	25	90	1 50	5 50
Shallots	40			
Garlic Sets . per lb., 40 cts.				



TOP ONIONS.

OKRA OR GOMBO.

GOMBAUD. *Quimbombo*. Safran.

CULTURE.—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out from nine to twelve inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots or a hotbed, and transplanted.



OKRA.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1097	Dwarf Density. Very tender; long pods	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
1097a	Dwarf Green	10	20	60
1098	Dwarf White	10	20	60
1099	White Velvet. Tender white pods . . .	10	20	60
1100	Long Green	10	20	60

ORACH OR FRENCH SPINACH.

ARROCHE. *Armuelle*.

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring; cultivate and use like Spinach.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1101	Red. Distinct; dark red leaves	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
1103	White. Pale green leaves; almost yellow	15	30	1 00

PARSNIP.

PANAI. *Chirijia*. Pastinake.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart. The ground should be well and deeply dug. Thin to six or eight inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down the weeds.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1108	Thorburn Hollow Crown A market-gardener's strain	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1109.	Long White. Standard variety	10	20	60
1110	Abbott Improved. Smooth and quite large; fine sort . .	10	20	60
1111	Maltese. One of the best sorts; not quite as long as the Long White . . .	10	20	60
1112	Early Round	10	20	60



PARSLEY.

PERSIL. *Perijil*. Petersilie.

CULTURE.—Soak the seeds a few hours in lukewarm water, and sow early in spring and until the middle of July, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter, transplant to a light cellar or coldframe. No. 1122 should be thinned out while young, and managed the same as Carrots and Parsnips.



EXTRA CURLED PARSLEY.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1115	Extra Curled. Superior	\$0 15	\$0 30	\$1 00
1116	Moss Curled. Very pretty	15	30	1 00
1117	Fern-leaved. Fine curled	15	30	1 00
1118	Beauty of the Parterre. Distinct and most beautiful for edgings, and equally good as a condiment	15	50	1 50
1120	Plain. The ordinary form	10	20	50
1122	Hamburg or Rooted. Edible roots much like Parsnips	15	30	1 00

LIVINGSTON, MONTANA, Nov. 18, 1891.

J. M. THORBURN & Co.

You will be pleased to hear that the seeds I purchased from you proved far superior to any I purchased elsewhere.

(Signed)

WALTER GOODALL.

PEAS.

Pois. *Chicaros o Guisantes.* Erbsen.

CULTURE.—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand, placed in a box in the cellar, and planting outside when well sprouted. Light, dry soil, not over-rich, suits the Pea. Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days for succession, up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the rows (except such sorts as we note to sow thin), and four inches deep. In this climate the O'Rourke Peas, if planted from the 10th to the last of August, will produce a fair crop for fall picking, when Peas will be most acceptable. Hoe often, and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching-in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with rows about the same distance apart. The holes which are sometimes found in Peas are caused by the Pea Weevil (*Bruchus pisi*). This insect is a native of this country, but is now found nearly all over the world. The beetles lay their eggs on the young pods, and the larvæ, as soon as hatched, make their way through the pods into the nearest Peas. They do not, as is sometimes supposed, destroy the germ, for Peas will grow if they are infested, but the plant is likely to be more feeble.



EXTRA-EARLY PEAS.

	Height in feet.	Per qt.	Per ½-pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1141 Thorburn Extra-Early Market. Our standard market-garden extra-early Pea; productive and profitable to grow	2½	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$4 50
1142 Rural New-Yorker. Very early; prolific and uniform in ripening	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1146 First and Best. Early; resembling Rural New-Yorker	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1147 Alaska. One of the very earliest blue Peas; quite productive	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1151 *Alpha. An extra-early, wrinkled Pea; sow thick	3	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1153 Blue Beauty. Pods medium size; peas of fine flavor	2	25	75	1 25	4 50
1161 Daniel O'Rourke Improved. Best strain of extra-early; a favorite sort among market gardeners	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1166 Philadelphia. Resembling First and Best	3	25	75	1 25	4 00
1168 Small Early French. (<i>Petit Pois.</i>) The true small French Pea, so exten- sively used in France for canning and for the table	4	25	75	1 25	4 00

EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS.

1186 *McLean Advancer. A fine, standard sort, of excellent quality	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1188 *Horsford Market-Garden. On the style of Advancer; a good cropper, and very prolific	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1200 *Everbearing. Long pods and large peas; sow thin	2½	25	75	1 25	4 50
1201 Pride of the Market. Very large pods, green peas; sow thin	2	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
1203 *Prince of Wales. Heavy cropper; peas of fine flavor	3	30	90	1 50	5 00
1206 *Champion of England. A well-known, standard variety; sow thick	5	25	75	1 25	4 00
1210 *Duke of Albany. Immense pods on style of Telephone; a very superior pea of quick growth, following Advancer	5	40	1 25	2 00	8 00
1212 *Heroine. Large, full pods; enormously productive	2½	50	1 50	2 50	9 00
1213 Fillbasket. Of excellent flavor; one of the best	2½	30	90	1 50	5 00
1214 *Shropshire Hero. A valuable new variety; very productive and of fine flavor. Of English origin	2½	40	1 25	2 00	7 00
1225 French Dwarf Sugar. Edible pods	2	40	1 50	2 50	9 00
1226 Melting Sugar. One of the best edible-pod sorts	4	50	1 50	2 75	10 00
1228 Mammoth or Giant Sugar. Of French origin; immense pods; the best edible-pod variety	5	50	1 50	2 75	10 00
1229 *Yorkshire Hero. A spreading variety; very productive; sow thin	2½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1231 Blue Imperial. A productive blue Pea	2½	20	50	85	3 00

MAIN AND LATE CROP PEAS.

		Height in feet.	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1237	*John Bull. On the style of Stratagem, but a little taller; delicious pea for main crop	2½	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$1 75	\$6 00
1247	Culverwell Telegraph. Very large pods and peas; of excellent flavor	4	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1248	*Carter Telephone. Enormous pods and peas of first-class quality	4	30	1 00	1 50	5 50
1249	*Ne Plus Ultra. The most popular late Pea now in the English market; superior flavor	5	30	1 00	1 75	6 00
1251	White Marrowfat. A favorite; heavy yielder	4	20	50	75	2 50
1256	Black-eyed Marrowfat. Very hardy and prolific	3	20	50	75	2 50

DWARF VARIETIES—GROW WITHOUT BRUSH.

		Height in feet.	Per qt.	Per ½pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.
1259	*American Wonder. Extra early and productive; fine quality	1	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$1 75	\$6 00
1260	*Carter Stratagem. Mammoth pods and peas of the first-class; sow about six inches apart in the drills	1½	35	1 25	2 00	7 00
1261	*Abundance. Long, round, well-filled pods; sow thin	1½	25	75	1 25	4 00
1266	McLean Blue Peter. Early; pods long, peas large	¾	25	75	1 25	4 50
1268	*Premium Gem. Extra early; straight pods, well filled	1	25	85	1 50	5 00
1271	*McLean Little Gem. Extra early; straight pods	1	25	85	1 50	5 00
1276	Tom Thumb. Extra early	1	25	85	1 50	5 00

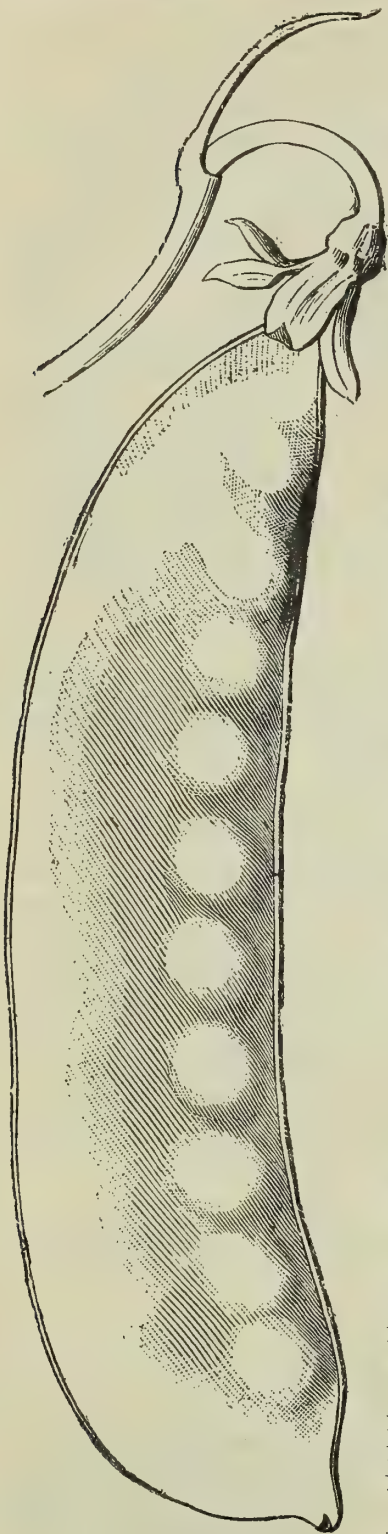
Those marked * are wrinkled marrows, and, unless otherwise stated, should be sown thicker than the round Peas, and not till the ground has become warm, as they are more liable to rot. They are the finest-flavored of all Peas.

PUMPKIN.

POTIRON. *Calabaza.* Große Kürbis.

CULTURE.—May be planted middle of spring, among the Indian Corn or in the field or garden, in hills eight or ten feet apart each way, four seeds in a hill. In other respects, are cultivated in the same manner as Melons and Cucumbers. Avoid planting them near other vines.

		Peroz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1320	Large Cheese. Flat; one of the best for family use	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1321	Early Sugar. Fine-grained, sweet and prolific	10	20	60
1322	Monmouth County Golden. Thick, fine-grained flesh; valuable canner	10	20	60
1323	Black Negro. New Hampshire Pumpkin	10	20	60
1324	Golden Oblong.	10	30	1 00
1324a	White Cushaw. A pure white, crook-neck variety of excellent quality	10	20	60
1324b	Improved Cushaw. White, light green stripe	10	25	70
1325	Red Etampes. Medium size, flat; fine for cooking	15	50	1 50
1326	Japan Crookneck. Fine keeper, of first quality; entirely distinct in fruit, plant and seeds	10	25	75
1326a	Jonathan. Large white crookneck; fine for pies	10	30	1 00
1327	Improved Mammoth. Immense; smooth and handsome	20	60	2 00
1328	Mammoth Tours. French	10	30	1 00
1329	Tennessee Sweet Potato. Bell-shaped; thick, white flesh; fine for pies	10	30	1 00
1330	Connecticut Field. Grown for stock; productive per bu. of 28 lbs., \$4	15	30	

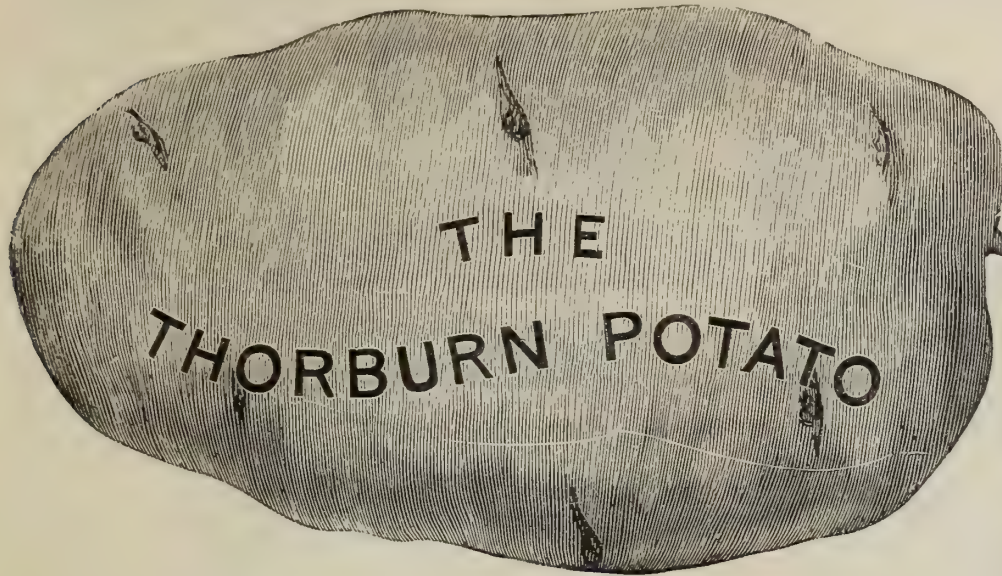


MAMMOTH SUGAR PEA.

POTATO.

POMME DE TERRE. *Patata.* Kartoffel.

CULTURE.—In order to have the best success in growing Potatoes, and to secure healthy, vigorous growth



and a crop free from rot, it is necessary to plant as early as the ground can be made ready. Select a rich soil, and plant in rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot in the rows. To kill the young weeds, run a light steel-tooth harrow over the field lengthwise of the rows. This will allow the crop to get the start of the weeds, besides breaking up all lumps and leveling the ground ready for the cultivator. If wood-ashes and plaster can be procured, sow a good dressing over the

field after the Potatoes are up. If a *very early* crop is desired, it will be necessary to *sprout* the Potatoes before planting. Cut the Potatoes into pieces of any size desirable, and place in a warm, light room from four to six weeks before required for planting in the open ground. During this time shoots will start out strong and vigorous, so that, as soon as planted, they will send out roots and grow much more rapidly than those treated in the ordinary way. Another method is to place the sets in a hotbed two weeks before they are wanted, and then lift carefully and set out on fresh horse-dung, so that the heat will cause them to start at once. If the Colorado potato-beetle makes its appearance, the vines must be dusted with Paris green, mixed with about eighty parts of plaster; or, what is better, mix the Paris green in water, one small tablespoonful to a pail, and apply with a small brush or broom. Take care to stir the mixture often, or else the Paris green will settle to the bottom. Two or three applications during the season will usually suffice to clear off all the beetles.

 These are the prices ruling in January; later on they may be higher.

EARLY VARIETIES.

		Per ½ pk.	Per pk.	Per bus.	Per bbl.
1349	The Thorburn. Earliest and best of all productive sorts. A seedling of Beauty of Hebron, which it resembles; quality is unsurpassed	\$0 40	\$0 60	\$1 75	\$4 00
1350	Beauty of Hebron. Slightly flesh-colored skin, with pure white flesh; one of the most popular early varieties in cultivation.	40	60	1 75	4 00
1351	Clark No. 1. Resembles Early Rose, but is more productive	40	60	1 75	4 00
1355	Early Puritan. White skin and flesh; moderately early	40	60	1 75	4 00
1357	Early Sunrise. The true type of Early Rose	40	60	1 75	4 00
1362	Sunlit Star. Skin clouded with rose color; quality good	40	60	1 75	4 00

INTERMEDIATE AND LATE VARIETIES.

1366	Rural New-Yorker No. 2. Very few and shallow eyes; pure white skin and flesh; unexcelled table quality; immense yielder, and intermediate in ripening	40	60	1 75	4 00
1372	New Queen. In shape and color resembling White Elephant; fine quality	40	60	1 75	4 00
1382	State of Maine. Very productive; white skin and flesh; free from rot, and of superior table quality; fine late variety	40	60	1 75	4 00
1393	Late Beauty of Hebron. Resembling White Elephant	40	60	1 75	4 00
1394	Delaware. Large, and of fine quality; in color white, and in shape a little flattened; immense yielder	40	60	1 75	4 00
1396	Bright Red. The well-known Bermuda Potato	40	60	1 75	4 00
1401	Morning Star. A seedling of Beauty of Hebron; pure white, of first-rate quality, and an excellent keeper; medium to late	40	60	1 75	4 00

Dr. F. M. Hexamer, of the "American Agriculturist," New York.

"The Thorburn" potato has done splendidly with me. It is a large, handsome potato, very prolific, remarkably uniform in size, and of excellent table quality. Its flesh is pure white, fine-grained, and while it cooks through completely and quickly, it does not fall to pieces.

GOULD'S PORTABLE BRASS AQUAJECT.—A very compact and effective Force Pump, capable of rendering good service in conservatories, gardens, etc. Can also be used for washing windows, wagons, and for incipient fires. See cut, page 60. With 2½ feet ¾ inch suction and 3 feet ⅝ inch discharge hose, brass hose pipe and spreader. \$6. Longer length of hose can be furnished if desired.

PEPPER.

PIMENT. *Pimiento.* Pfeffer.

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbeds in March, and when the soil has become warm, set in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows; hoe frequently, and keep down all weeds. The plants may also be forwarded in small pots.



SWEET MOUNTAIN PEPPER.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

1420	Sweet Golden Dawn. Very handsome and distinct, and of mild flavor	\$0 25	\$0 75	\$2 50
1421	Giant Emperor. Scarlet; very large and thick	40	1 25	4 00
1422	Ruby King. Beautiful bright red; large fruit, mild; one of the best	25	75	2 50
1423	Large Squash. Productive; much used for pickles	25	75	2 50
1424	Long Red Cayenne. Bright red; very productive	25	75	2 50
1425	Large Bell. Large and of mild flavor	25	75	2 50
1426	Oxheart. Heart-shaped and of medium size; fine for pickling	25	75	2 50
1427	Cranberry. Small fruit; used for pickles	30	85	3 00
1428	Large Golden Upright. Quite distinct; double the size of Golden Dawn, and quite sweet; fine for Mangoes	50	1 50	5 00
1429	Brazilian Sweet Upright Mammoth. Bright red; very large.	50	1 50	5 00
1430	Thorburn Fancy Red Wrinkled. A new variety; about size of the Cherry Pepper, but distinct in appearance; very pretty	75	2 00	8 00
1431	Thorburn Fancy Yellow Wrinkled. Differing from above only in color.	75	2 00	8 00
1432	Red Cherry. Cherry-shaped; for pickles, for which they are largely used	30	85	3 00
1433	Red Chili. Very productive; very small, red and very pungent	30	85	3 00
1434	Red Cluster. A new type of Chili, with upright, bright red fruits	30	85	3 00
1434a	Monstrous. Very large French sort	30	85	3 00
1435	Sweet Spanish. Large, mild; used for salad	25	75	2 50
1436	Sweet Mountain. Large, regular and of mild flavor	25	75	2 50
1437	Celestial. A Chinese Pepper; at first fruit is yellow, and when fully matured becomes a deep scarlet	25	75	2 50
1437a	Bird's Eye or Creole. Small red fruit, size of a Marrowfat pea. Used in the manufacture of "Tabasco Sauce."	40	1 25	4 00

RAMPION.

RAIPONCE. *Reponche.* Rapunzel-Rübe.

CULTURE.—Sow in the open ground early in May, either broadcast or in drills ten inches apart. As the seed is very fine, it merely requires to be pressed firmly into the soil. Thin out the seedlings if they come out too thick, and water frequently during hot weather. The roots may be gathered for use from October onward throughout the winter.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

1438	Rampion. The roots and leaves are excellent as salad	\$0 40	\$1 25	\$4 00
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ROQUETTE.

ROQUETTE. *Jaramago.*

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring, in rows, and thin out to eight or ten inches. If kept well scuffled and watered, the tart flavor of the leaves is greatly diminished. This flavor is not pronounced in the small leaves which are used for salad. The flowers, appearing from May to June, have very much the odor of orange blossoms.

Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.

1439	Roquette	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
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RAMPION.

RADISH.

RADIS ET RAVE. *Rabanos and Rabanitos.* Radies und Rettig.

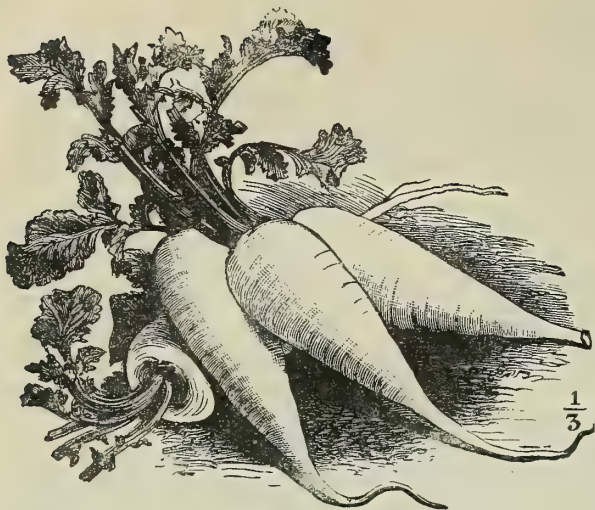
CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the spring, in light rich soil, in rows eight to twelve inches apart, every week or ten days for a succession, up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had, where the ground is shaded during part of the day. Sow also in early fall for late crops and winter use.

Those marked thus (*) are best suited for market-gardeners.

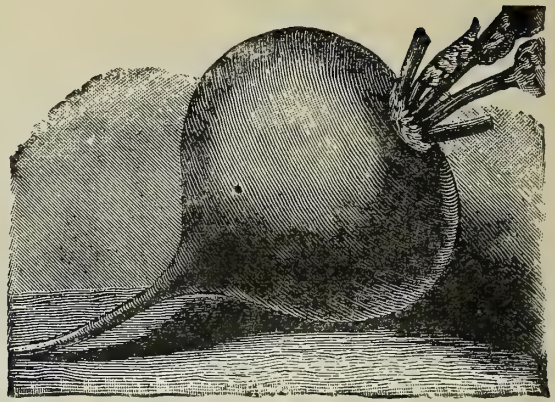
					Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1440	*Turnip	Early French	Scarlet.	Very early	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60
1442	"	"	"	" *Forcing. Crisp and beautiful; matures in about 20 days	10	25	75
1444	"	"	"	" *Deep Scarlet. Very early	10	20	60
1446	"	"	"	" " *Forcing. Crisp; matures in about 20 days.	10	25	75
1448	"	"	"	" *Scarlet White-Tipped. Very early for frames or outdoors	10	25	75
1449	"	"	"	" " " *Forcing. New forcing sort, maturing in about 20 days	10	25	75
1450	"	"	"	" *Prussian Scarlet Globe-Shaped. Fine for forcing or open ground	15	30	1 00
1452	"	"	"	" *Roman Carmine. Handsome and fine for forcing or open ground	10	25	75
1454	"	"	"	" *Non Plus Ultra. Extra early scarlet forcing; short-leaved	15	30	1 00
1456	"	"	"	" Deep Blood Red. Extra early forcing sort.	15	30	1 00
1458	"	"	"	" White or Box. Suitable for forcing; flesh pure white and sweet	10	25	75
1460	"	"	"	" Yellow. Yellow variety; popular in New York market	10	25	75
1462	"	"	"	" Large White Summer. Of large size and roundish form	10	25	75
1464	"	"	"	" *Yellow Summer. Dull yellow; fine flesh; popular in New York market.	10	25	75
1466	"	"	"	" *Golden Summer. Smooth and bright skin	10	25	75
1467	"	"	"	" Purple Summer. Very dark	10	25	75
1468	"	"	"	" *Gray Summer. Good, solid, summer sort.	10	25	75
1469	Round	Scarlet China.		Valuable either as a winter or a summer radish; matures in six to eight weeks	20	50	1 50
1470	Olive-Shaped,	Deep Scarlet.		Flesh bright and crisp.	15	30	1 00
1471	"	Golden Yellow.		A new sort of very fine quality	10	25	75
1472	"	White.		Mild and fine for summer	10	25	75
1474	"	*French Breakfast.		Pink and white; early	10	25	75
1476	*Long	Scarlet Short-Top.		Very long and crisp; for frames or open ground	10	20	60
1478	"	*Chartier White-Tipped.		Shades from crimson to white; tender	15	30	1 00
1480	"	*Wood Early Frame.		Long, red, crisp, and good for forcing	10	20	60
1482	"	White Naples.		Slender; for summer use	10	25	75
1484	"	White Vienna or Lady-Finger.		Crisp and tender in summer	15	30	1 00
1486	"	Purple.		Very dark	10	25	75
1488	*White	Strasburg Summer.		Very large; the German's favorite.	10	25	75
1490	"	*Stuttgart Summer.		Very early and very large.	10	25	75
1492	*Winter	Scarlet Chinese.		Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well	15	30	1 00
1494	"	*Long Black Spanish.		The popular winter sort	10	25	75
1496	"	Round Black Spanish.		Fine for winter.	10	25	75
1500	"	*Long Gray Laon.		Popular French sort	10	25	75
1502	"	Large White Spanish.		Fine for winter	15	30	1 00
1504	"	California White Mammoth.		A very large white winter variety	15	40	1 25
1506	Raphanus	Caudatus	(Edible-pod Radish; Rat-tailed Radish).	Has edible seed-pods; used raw or pickled per packet, 10 cts.	40		



NON PLUS ULTRA RADISH



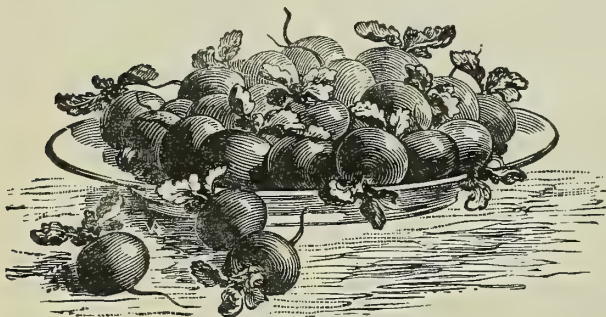
WHITE STRASBURG RADISH.



CHINA ROUND SCARLET RADISH.



EARLY WHITE TURNIP RADISH.

FRENCH BREAKFAST
RADISH.

SCARLET TURNIP FORCING RADISH.



WOOD EARLY FRAME RADISH.



OLIVE SHAPED GOLDEN YELLOW RADISH.



SCARLET TURNIP WHITE-TIPPED RADISH.

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VILMORIN-ANDRIEU & Co.
1892

RHUBARB.

RHUBARBE. *Ruibarbo.* Rhabarber.

CULTURE.—Sow seed in a cold frame, in a fine, rich, sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills four inches apart. Keep the frame covered during nights and cold days, so that the soil will not freeze, and in six to eight weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil, and set in rows twelve inches apart, and twelve inches in the rows. The following spring transplant again to four or five feet apart each way, and the next spring the stalks will be large enough to pull. When roots are set out, plant them four or five feet apart each way, and keep the weeds down. If roots are used, a crop may be had after one season, which is much better than sowing seeds, where only a few plants for family use are needed. In the fall the bed should have a thick dressing of coarse manure, to be spaded under in spring.



SALSIFY.

1514	Linnaeus. The earliest	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1515	Victoria	\$0 20	\$0 40	\$1 25

Roots each, 10 cts.; per doz., \$1.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

SALSIFIS. *Ostion Vegetal.* Haferwurzel.

CULTURE.—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six inches in the row. Keep them free from weeds. Cultivate the same as for Carrots and Parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces half an inch long, boiled until tender, and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like Parsnips, and have a sweet, agreeable flavor. Mashed and fried, the flavor is much like that of the oyster.

1528	Long White French	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1530	Mammoth Sandwich Island. Large and superior	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
		15	50	1 50

SCOLYMUS.

A vegetable from Spain. The roots resemble a small Parsnip, and will keep through the winter like a Turnip. It is cultivated exactly like the Carrot, except that it should be grown in rows three feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows. It is eaten boiled, like Salsify.

1535	Scolymus.	Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
		\$0 20	\$0 60	\$2 00

SWISS CHARD OR SILVER BEET.

This is a Beet producing only leaves, and is excellent used as greens. Cultivate about the same as Spinach, by sowing the seed in early spring, in drills about a foot apart. As it grows, thin out for use, and keep clear of weeds if success is desired. Good cultivation will greatly increase the delicacy and tenderness of the leaves.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1536	Swiss Chard	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 60

SPROUTS.

CHOUX VERTS NON POMMES.

CULTURE.—Sow No. 1537 very early in spring, and Winter Kale in September. Full directions for growing the latter will be found on page 24, under head of Kale.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1537	Spring Sprouts, or English Rape			
	per qt., 25 cts.			
1538	Winter or Siberian, Thorburn Improved	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75



SWISS CHARD.

SCORZONERA.

SCORZONERE. *Escorconera*. *Scorzionwurzel*.

CULTURE.—Cultivate the same as Salsify. It is cooked in the same manner, but on account of being somewhat more difficult to raise, is seldom seen in cultivation. Considered by many superior to Salsify. It is also called Black Salsify.

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
1541 Scorzonera	\$0 20	\$0 50	\$2 00

SORREL.

OSEILLE. *Acedera*. *Sauerampfer*.

CULTURE.—Sow in spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, in a rich soil, and keep the flower-stems cut off as they appear. It remains in the ground year after year, and only needs to be taken up and divided once in four or five years. To be cut and cooked precisely like Spinach; or it is excellent cooked with it, one-third Sorrel to two-thirds Spinach. Very nice to be eaten after it has become cool. Inasmuch as the hot sun tends to increase its acidity, a northern exposure is preferable.

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
1544 Garden	\$0 15	\$0 40	\$1 25

SKIRRET.

CHERVIS. *Zuckerwurzel*.

CULTURE.—Sow in drills half an inch deep, a foot apart; thin out to eight inches in the row; keep down the weeds. Take up the roots before winter, and store in sand or earth. It is a plump, fleshy root, containing a quantity of sugar, and is eaten like Scorzonera or Salsify.

	Per oz.
1546 Skirret	\$0 30

SPINACH.

EPINARDS. *Espinaca*. *Spinat*.

CULTURE.—Sow in early spring, in drills a foot apart, every two weeks for a succession; and as it grows, thin out for use. For fall use, sow in August, and for winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over winter with straw or leaves, after the weather becomes quite cold. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the seed of New Zealand (which must be scalded and soaked in hot water before sowing) in hills three feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill. This is fit for cutting all summer.

	Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
1566 Round Viroflay (Thick Leaved) . Has very large and thick leaves	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 40
1570 Round-Leaved . A standard sort	10	15	40
1571 Lettuce-Leaved . Popular French sort	10	15	40
1573 Curled-Leaved Savoy, or Bloomsdale . Large, tender leaves; fine.	10	15	40
1575 Round Flanders . Excellent and productive	10	15	40
1577 Long-Standing (Round Thick-Leaved) . Dark green; the longest standing before running to seed	10	15	40
1578 Prickly . Vigorous and hardy.	10	15	40
1579 New Zealand Summer . Distinct; grows well during hot weather	10	30	1 00



LONG-STANDING SPINACH.



SCORZONERA.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 20, 1892.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.:

Dear Sirs: Your stock of New York Improved Purple Egg-Plant is fine. I have the best Egg-Plants in our market, and but two plants in 150 that are not absolutely true to type. Yours truly,
GEO. ARNOLD, JR.

RICHMOND, IND., December 1, 1892.

MESSRS. J. M. THORBURN & Co.:

Sirs: I am pleased to say that the Thorburn Longkeeper Tomato is the earliest, most productive and best quality of all the many sorts I have raised.

Respectfully,

W. H. WOLFER.

SQUASH.

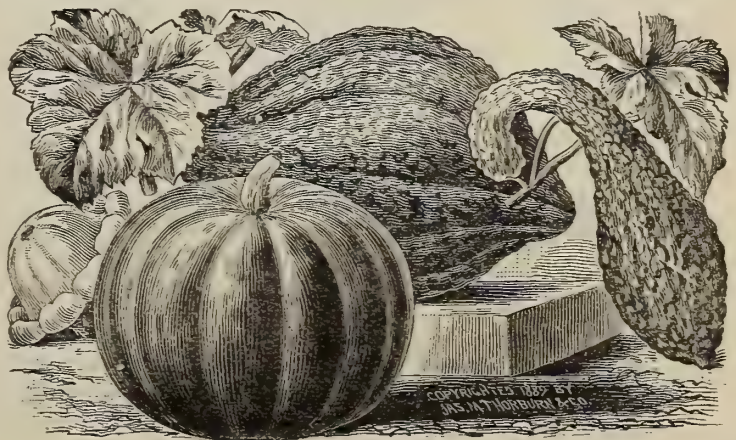
COURGE. Calabaza. Speise Kurbis.

CULTURE.—Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as Cucumbers and Melons; the bush varieties three to four feet apart, and the running kinds from six to nine feet apart.



CANADA CROOKNECK SQUASH.

		Per oz.	Per ¼lb.	Per lb.
1583	Early Golden Bush. Fine for summer use; not as early as the White Bush	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1585	Early White Scallop Bush. A good early shipping variety	10	25	75
1586	Early Mammoth White Bush. Very large	10	25	75
1587	Early Green Striped Bush, or Bergen. White, with green stripes; variegated	10	25	75
1588	Summer Crookneck. Yellow fruit; distinct, best for summer	10	25	75
1589	Summer Crookneck, Long Green Striped	10	25	75
1589a	Giant Summer Crookneck. Double the size of the above	10	25	75
1590	Egg-Plant Bush Squash. A white-fleshed Bush variety; oval in shape; suitable for frying like Egg-Plant	15	30	1 00
1590a	Cocozell Bush. A new variety; oblong in shape, green and white striped; an excellent summer sort	10	25	75
1591	Early Orange Marrow. An improved Boston Marrow. Quite distinct, very early, and of most delicate flavor; suitable either for fall or winter	10	25	75
1592	Golden Custard. A valuable new bush variety; golden-yellow flesh; fine quality	10	25	75
1593	Boston Marrow. Oval; bright orange; flesh yellow and fine	10	25	75
1594	Hubbard. Well known and liked for late use; of superior quality	10	25	75
1595	Pike's Peak. (The Sibley.) An entirely distinct sort, with thick, bright orange flesh. One of the finest winter varieties	10	25	75
1596	Turban. Orange-yellow flesh, of good flavor	10	25	75
1597	Low Bay State. With hard, blue shell; for fall and winter	10	25	75
1598	Butman. Salmon-colored flesh; dry and fine for late	10	25	75
1599	Salem Valparaiso. Large, oblong, bright orange fruit, of a delicate flavor	10	25	75
1601	Marblehead. Resembling the Hubbard, but has gray skin	10	25	75
1602	Perfect Gem. Round, white, fine quality, productive; good either for fall or winter	10	25	75
1603	Red Japan Small Turban. Fine, small, bright red, winter sort	15	30	1 00
1604	Cocoanut. Of first-rate quality, and very prolific	15	30	1 00
1605	White Chestnut. In the form of the Hubbard; fine-grained, and as dry as a boiled chestnut	10	25	75
1606	Brazil Sugar. Yellow, warted skin; oblong in shape, and a first-rate Squash for summer or fall	10	25	75
1607	Red China. Small size; red skin and orange-yellow flesh	10	25	75
1608	French Olive. Olive-shaped; golden-yellow flesh, of good quality	20	50	1 50
1609	Pineapple. Peculiar shape; white skin and flesh; fine late sort	15	30	1 00
1610	Canada Crookneck. Small, well-known winter sort; green skin	10	25	75
Per oz. Per ¼lb. Per lb.				
1611	Winter Crookneck. Good keeper, with yellow skin	\$0 10	\$0 25	\$0 75
1612	The Warren. A new type of the Essex Hybrid; of superior quality	10	25	75
1613	Mammoth Chili. Grows to an enormous size; rich orange-yellow skin and flesh	20	60	2 00
1614	English Vegetable Marrow. Oblong, yellow fruit; tender flesh	15	30	1 00



VARIOUS SQUASHES.

TOMATO.

TOMATO. *Tomates.* Liebesapfel.

CULTURE.—Sow in hotbed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a window, when one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hotbed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants three or four feet apart each way. Some support should be provided for the vines to keep the fruit from touching the ground; brush, hay or anything of the sort will answer the purpose, or they may be tied to stakes. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing the seed quite early, and transplanting to small pots; when these are filled with roots, shift to a larger size, and transplant to open ground when weather is warm and settled, shading from sun for a day or so. As the roots are not disturbed in taking plants from the pots, the plants suffer no check, but grow right on.

Skillful cultivators, by selecting and hybridizing, have greatly improved the Tomato.

Per oz. Per ¼lb. Per lb.

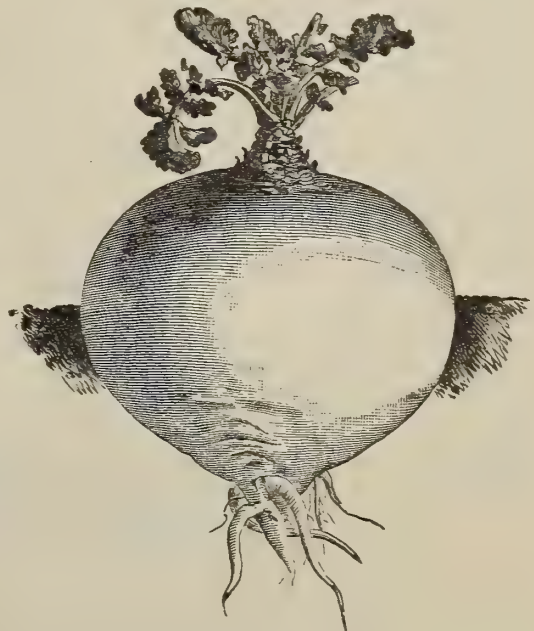
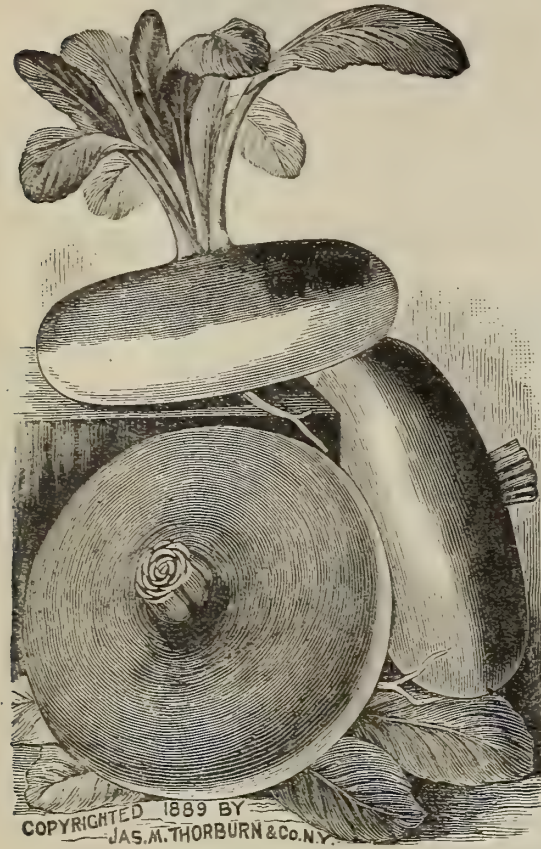
1620	Thorburn Terra-Cotta.	See Novelties, page 9; also Colored Plate.			
1622	Thorburn Lemon Blush.	See Novelties, page 9; also Colored Plate.			
1625	Thorburn Long-Keeper.	Bright red, early, very productive, and the longest-keeper of all Tomatoes. (See Colored Plate)	per pkt., 10 cts.	\$0 40	\$1 25 \$4 00
1626	Thorburn New Jersey.	One of the finest sorts; large, solid, smooth, bright red	25	75	2 50
1626a	Ponderosa	pkt. of about 150 seeds, 10 c.; ½oz., 50 c.; ¼oz., 75 c.; ½oz., \$1.	1 50		
1627	Ignotum.	Very prolific; earliest of the large, deep red, smooth varieties	25	75	2 50
1628	Paragon.	Bright red, round; very productive	25	75	2 50
1629	Volunteer.	Moderately early; productive and of fair size; bright red	25	75	2 50
1630	Dwarf Champion.	Quite distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright; fruits early, and resembles the Acme in appearance	25	75	2 50
1631	Cardinal.	Bright, glossy, smooth and solid; good size	25	75	2 50
1632	Atlantic Prize.	The earliest of all; smooth, bright red and solid	25	75	2 50
1633	Perfection.	(Livingston.) Early, regular and productive; red	25	75	2 50
1634	Favorite.	(Livingston.) Large, smooth; productive and a good shipper	25	75	2 50
1635	Beauty.	(Livingston.) Large, smooth, pinkish red; thick flesh, regular form	25	75	2 50
1635a	Stone.	(Livingston.) One of the best introduced for years. It is very large, perfectly smooth, and of a fine bright scarlet color	25	75	2 50
1636	Hovey.	Fine red variety; resembles the Acme, of which it is a selection	25	75	2 50
1637	Acme.	Medium, red; smooth and good	25	75	2 50
1638	Puritan.	Large, smooth, bright scarlet; a favorite Boston market sort	25	75	2 50
1639	Chemin.	Of French origin. A fine, large, bright scarlet, smooth sort	25	75	2 50
1640	Early Advance.	Bright red; medium-sized, smooth, solid; very early	25	75	2 50
1641	Mikado.	Very large, smooth, solid; skin purplish red	25	75	2 50
1642	Royal Red.	(New.) A first-class main crop variety; skin and flesh of an intense red color	30	85	3 00
1643	Trophy, Large.	Very solid and good in every way; standard late sort	25	75	2 50
1647	Prelude.	(Horsford.) Bright crimson, round, smooth; rather under size and growing in clusters; first-class sort to grow under glass or outdoors; very early	25	75	2 50
1649	Lorillard.	A splendid sort for forcing under glass, as well as for outdoor culture; bright glossy red, smooth; of fine flavor, and very early	25	75	2 50
1655	Conqueror.	Very early; fruit of medium size	25	75	2 50
1659	Yellow Plum.	Round and regular; bright yellow; used for pickles	25	75	2 50
1662	Large Yellow.	Large, deeply ribbed	25	75	2 50
1664	Peach.	Resembling a peach; beautiful for preserves, pickles and exhibition	20	60	2 00
1668	Yellow Peach.	Very handsome in form and of a beautiful clear yellow color	40	1 00	4 00
1672	Red Cherry.	Fruit about an inch in diameter, in bunches; used in pickles	40	1 00	4 00
1675	Yellow Cherry.	Similar to preceding, save in color	30	1 00	3 50
1678	Red Pear-Shaped.	Fruit of peculiar shape; handsome and solid	25	75	2 50
1680	White Apple.	Nearly white	25	75	2 50
1682	Red Currant.	Very small and handsome; for preserves	50	1 25	5 00
1684	Upright Station Tree.	The earliest of all to ripen a small part of its fruit; it grows in a compact manner, and is well adapted to pots	per pkt., 10 cts.	75	2 00 8 00
1685	Strawberry	(Winter Cherry or Husk Tomato). Small and ornamental fruit, in clusters; used for preserves	25	75	2 50

TURNIP.

NAVET. *Nabo.* Rüben.

CULTURE.—For early Turnips, sow as soon as ground opens in spring. Nos. 1769 to 1774 should be sown from any time in July to first of August; but the other kinds, for winter use, may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained (particularly of the Ruta-Bagas) by cultivating in drills eighteen inches apart, and thinning to six inches in the drill. Sow one pound to the acre.

		Per oz.	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
1705	Purple-Top Munich. One of the earliest varieties	\$0 10	\$0 30	\$1 00
1706	Extra Early Milan. The earliest of all Turnips; white, with purple top	10	30	1 00
1707	White Egg. Oval; handsome and sweet	10	20	50
1708	Early Snowball. Small, and of rapid growth; pure white	10	20	50
1709	White Model. Shape, perfectly globular; snow white	10	25	75
1715	Early Dutch. Rather flat; good white early sort	10	20	50
1718	German Teltow. Small, early, and of distinct flavor; keeps well	10	30	1 00
1720	Cow-Horn. Early and good; shaped like a Nantes Carrot	10	20	50
1722	Red-Top Strap-Leaf. The popular flat fall sort	10	15	40
1724	Red-Top Globe-Shaped. A standard sort in the New York market	10	20	50
1726	White Norfolk. Globular; late, solid	10	20	50
1728	White Strap-Leaf Flat. A good early white flat sort	10	20	50
1730	White Flat or Globe. Large English white variety	10	20	50
1733	White French or Rock. Very productive and a fine keeper	10	20	50
1738	Pomeranian White Globe. Good either for table or stock	10	20	50
1742	Green Globe. Very large white-fleshed sort	10	25	75
1744	Green Barrel. Very large; white flesh	10	25	75
1746	Jersey Navet. Of a very odd shape; fine quality	10	25	75
1748	Long White Tankard. A good keeper	10	20	50
1750	Yellow Malta. Early and of fine flavor	10	25	75
	Per oz. Per ¼ lb. Per lb.			
1751	Yellow Globe. Good and sweet; keeps fairly well	\$0 10	\$0 20	\$0 50
1753	Yellow Stone. Fine hard winter sort	10	25	75
1755	Yellow Aberdeen. Hardy, productive and keeps well	10	20	50
1758	Golden Ball. Very handsome; keeps fairly well	10	20	50
1763	Yellow Finland. Small, early, flat and distinct	10	30	1 00
1764	Black Stone. Dark skin; very solid	10	25	75
1765	Gray Stone. Solid and sweet; keeps well	10	25	75
1767	Montmagny. Yellow, purple-top; first-class sort	10	30	1 00
1769	Improved Ruta-Baga. Good for table or stock; hardy and prolific	10	20	50
1770	Champion Purple-Top Ruta-Baga.	10	15	40
1772	White Ruta-Baga. Large and productive	10	20	50
1774	Laing Ruta-Baga. One of the earliest, and keeps well	10	20	50
1776	Seven Top. For greens	10	15	40



RUTA BAGA.

ST. PAUL, MINN.
I have pleasure in saying that I have dealt with your house for the last thirty years, and have been always satisfied with your seeds.
SAMUEL MITCHELL.

FRUIT SEEDS.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Apple Seed, American	per bushel, \$6.		\$0 30
" French Crab	per 100 lbs., \$30.		40
Apricot Pits	" \$15.		20
Cherry Pits, Mahaleb	" \$25.		30
" Black Mazzard	" \$12.		20
" Domestic	" \$7.		15
Nectarine Pits	per 100, \$2.		
Currants, Red Dutch		\$0 20	1 50
" White Dutch		25	2 00
" Cherry		25	2 00
Gooseberry Seed, Red	per packet, 15 cents	75	
" Yellow	15 cents	75	
" Green	15 cents	75	
Peach Pits (natural Virginia pits)	per bushel, \$2.		10
Pear Seed		20	1 50
Plum Pits, Green Gage	per 100 lbs., \$15.		20
" Damson, for grafting	" \$15.		20
Quince Seed		20	1 50
Raspberry Seed	per packet, 10 cents	20	1 50
Strawberry, Mixed	" 10 cents	40	4 50
" Red Alpine	" 10 cents	75	

SEEDS OF HEDGE PLANTS.

(See also Tree Seeds.)

		Per lb.
Arbor-Vitæ, American	Thuja occidentalis	\$2 50
Barberry, Common	Berberis vulgaris	1 00
" Purple-leaved	Berberis folio-purpurea	2 00
Broom, Scotch	Genista scoparia	50
Buckthorn	Rhamnus catharticus	1 00
Cornelian Cherry	Cornus mascula	1 00
Furze or Gorse	Ulex Europæa	60
Hawthorn	Cratægus Oxyacantha	50
Hemlock	Abies Canadensis	4 00
Locust, Honey, or Three-Thorned Acacia	Gleditschia triacanthos	40
" Yellow	Robinia pseud-acacia	40
Norway Spruce	Abies excelsa	1 00
Osage Orange	Maclura aurantiaca	50
Privet, Japan	Ligustrum Japonicum	1 00
" Common Evergreen	Ligustrum vulgare	1 00
Sheep-berry (Black Haw)	Viburnum prunifolium	1 25

VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR PICKLES.

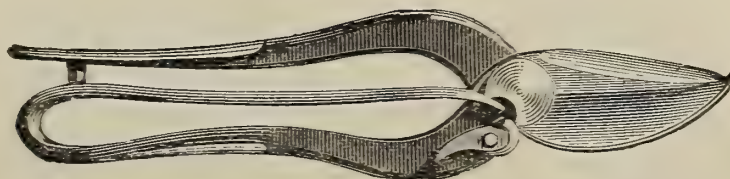
☞ Directions for culture of each will be found under the proper heads. For prices, see body of Catalogue.

Beans, Refugee.	Melon, Vine Orange or Mango.	Pepper, Sweet Mountain.
" Asparagus Pole.	Martynia.	Giant Emperor.
Beet, Blood Turnip.	Nasturtium, Tall.	Tomato, Yellow Plum.
Brussels Sprouts, best French.	Onion, White Portugal.	" Red Cherry.
Cabbage, Red.	" Queen, and others.	" Strawberry.
Cucumber, Green Prolific.	Pepper, Chili.	" Yellow Cherry.
Cauliflower.	" Celestial.	" Peach.
Gherkin.		

VARIOUS VEGETABLES USED FOR SALADS.

☞ For prices and cultural directions for these vegetables, see body of Catalogue.

Amarantus Caudatus.	Corn Salad.	Lettuce.	Roquette.
Borage.	Curled Cress.	Mustard.	Sorrel.
Burnet.	Dandelion.	Pepper, Sweet Spanish.	Water Cress.
Celery.	Endive.		



Perfection Pruning-Shears—The Best of All.

No. 1, 7 inches	Each \$2 00	No. 3, 9 inches	Each \$3 00
No. 2, 8 inches	2 50	No. 4, 10 inches	3 50

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF KITCHEN GARDEN SEEDS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES.

Containing the Most Approved and Choice Sorts, in Quantities to suit Small and Large Gardens.

NAMES AND VARIETIES.		NO. 1. \$5. If by Mail, add 75c. for Postage.	NO. 2. \$10. If by Mail, add \$1.50 for Postage.	NO. 3. \$18. If by Mail, add \$3 for Postage.	NO. 4. \$25.
Beans	Early Ne Plus Ultra	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Refugee			1 qt.	1 qt.
"	Golden-eyed Wax	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	"Pride of Newtown"	½ pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Mont d'Or Pole		1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.
"	King of the Garden Lima	1 pt.	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
Beet	Extra Early Egyptian	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Edmand Blood Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Half Long Blood		2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Broccoli	Purple Cape		¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Brussels Sprouts	Best Half Dwarf		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Cabbage	Early Wakefield	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	All-Seasons	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Thorburn's Drumhead Savoy	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Large Flat Dutch		½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Thorburn Red Dutch Stone-Head, for pickling	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
Carrot	Early Bellot	½ oz.	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Half-Long Danvers	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Cauliflower	Thorburn Gilt-Edge	1 pa.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Thorburn Snowball	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 pa.
Celery	Perfection Heartwell	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	White Plume	1 pa.	1 pa.	¼ oz.	¼ oz.
Corn	Early Minnesota Sweet Sugar	1 pt.	1 qt.	1 qt.	2 qt.
"	Excelsior Sugar	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Evergreen	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
Corn-Salad	Large Seeded		1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
Cress, or	Pepper Grass	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Cucumber	Improved White-Spine	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Green Prolific		½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
"	Nichols Medium Green	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Egg-Plant	Improved New York Purple	1 pa.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Black Pekin				¼ oz.
Endive	Green-Curled	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Broad-Leaved	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Kale	Fine Siberian		½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Kohlrabi	Early White Vienna	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Leek	Best Flag	1 pa.	1 pa.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Lettuce	White-Seeded Simpson	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Deacon Cabbage	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Trianon Cos	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
"	Shotwell Brown-Head	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Melon	Jenny Lind	1 pa.	½ oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.
"	Orange Christina	1 pa.	1 pa.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Goodwin Imperial	1 oz.	1 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Okra	Density	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Onion	Yellow Danvers		2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Globe	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	Red Wethersfield		½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Large Red Globe	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Parsley	Extra Curled		½ oz.	1 oz.	1 oz.
Parsnip	Maltese Guernsey	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Peas	Thorburn Extra Early	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Advancer	1 pt.	1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	American Wonder		1 pt.	2 qt.	2 qt.
"	Champion of England	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	Stratagem	1 pt.	1 qt.	2 qt.	4 qt.
"	Telephone			1 qt.	1 qt.
Pepper	Sweet Mountain		¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Cluster			¼ oz.	¼ oz.
Radish	Roman Carmine	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
"	Scarlet Turnip	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
"	Yellow Turnip		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	French Breakfast	1 oz.	2 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Chinese Winter	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Salsify	Sandwich Island	½ oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.
Spinach	Long-Standing	¼ lb.	½ lb.	½ lb.	1 lb.
Squash	Early Bush Crookneck	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
"	Perfect Gem	1 pa.	1 pa.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Boston Marrow	½ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.
Tomato	New Jersey	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Long-Keeper		¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
"	Cardinal	¼ oz.	¼ oz.	½ oz.	1 oz.
"	Red Cherry		¼ oz.	½ oz.	½ oz.
Turnip	Red-Top Strap-Leaf	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	White Egg		1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
"	Yellow Globe	1 oz.	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Herbs	(Five varieties)		1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.	1 pa. ea.



FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEED.

In the first place see that your ground is thoroughly drained and well prepared, sowing *at least* three bushels of seed to the acre.

Perhaps the best description of soil for a lawn is the stiff loam or clayey soils which predominate in so many districts. This ought not to be by any means too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn, but in preparing it for laying down, let the surface be as much alike in quality as possible, and do not stint the quantity of seed. A little White Clover is a useful addition to the seed. A very stiff clay is no better than a very dry sand for resisting drought, as it is in a measure sealed up against the insertion of roots, and the surface contracting by the withdrawal of moisture, it is liable to crack, etc., to a great depth. Nevertheless, a stiff soil usually makes the best lawn.

If your ground is in condition to raise a good crop of potatoes, it will make a good lawn; add about half a ton of bone dust to the acre, harrowed in before sowing the seed. The success of establishing a good lawn depends much on the season and the condition of the ground at the time of sowing. A very slight raking in will protect the seeds much, or a sowing of wood ashes will render them distasteful to birds. Rolling, however, is at all times indispensable.

The best time to sow lawn grass seed is early in the spring, or about the latter part of August. We prefer the early spring.

One important thing ought not to be forgotten in the preparation of the ground. Let it all have a surface of about six inches alike, for nothing looks worse than to see a lawn grow all in patches. One exception, however, may be mentioned, and that is, if there be any steep slopes facing the south, or other exposed places, let the earth on them be better and deeper than on the ground level, as they are more liable to burn out. When the grass becomes well established, it should be frequently cut. The oftener you mow, the finer your grass will be.

It is proper here to observe that no lawn can be maintained long in good order without successive rollings. Mowing alone will not secure a good bottom without that compression which the roller tends to give. The rolling should be done in the spring, before the ground becomes dry.

TO GRASS A BANK OR TERRACE.—For each square rod, take a pound of lawn grass seed and mix it thoroughly with six cubic feet of good, dry garden loam. Place in a tub, and add liquid manure, diluted with about two-thirds of water, so as to bring the whole to the consistency of mortar. The slope must be made perfectly smooth, and then well watered, after which the paste should be applied, and made as even and as thin as possible.

Fine Mixed Lawn Grass, Central Park Mixture. For lawns of any extent, we recommend this, our best mixture, to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) We can also make special good mixtures at lower prices per bus., \$3.50.

French Mixed Lawn Grass. For croquet grounds, grass plats, etc., this mixture is recommended to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (15 lbs. to bus.) Per qt., 25 cents; per bus., \$4.50.

GRASS SEEDS.

The best means of improving meadows, pastures and lawns is to sow a sufficient variety of grass seeds, and we trust our customers will give some of the kinds a trial in connection with Timothy, which by many is believed to be about the only grass to be sown.

Grass mixtures for the formation of permanent pastures, etc., are made to order, according to soil and location.

The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances.

Per lb. 100 lbs.



RED-TOP GRASS (*Agrostis vulgaris*).

Agrostis canina. (*Rhode Island Bent Grass*.)

A valuable grass for lawns. Sow three or four bushels to the acre for lawns; for pasture, one and a half to three bushels. See "Formation of Lawns," page 45. (12 lbs. to bus.)

\$0 25 \$20 00

Agrostis stolonifera. (*Fiorin, or Creeping Bent Grass*.)

Valuable as a mixture with other pasture grasses, as it will thrive in moderately moist land on which water does not stagnate. We find it also the best sort for croquet grounds, and small door-yards or grass-plats. Same quantity as the preceding. (15 lbs. to bus.)

25 18 00

Agrostis vulgaris. (*Red-top Grass*.)

A valuable permanent grass as a mixture in either meadows, pastures or lawns, growing in almost any soil, moist or dry, and standing well our hot climate. Same quantity as above. (14 lbs. to bus.)

12 7 50

25 13 00

FANCY HEAVY RED-TOP GRASS, absolutely clean seed

Aira cæspitosa. (*Hassock Grass*.) A coarse grass, preferring stiff and marshy bottoms, and thriving in moist and shady woodlands. In England, door-mats are formed of it by the cottagers. 30 lbs. to the acre.

Per lb. 100 lbs.
\$0 25 \$20 00

Aira flexuosa. (*Wood Hair Grass*.) Delights in high and rocky hills; is of little agricultural value, except for sheep pasture. 30 lbs. to the acre

20 15 00

Alopecurus agrestis. (*Slender Fox-tail Grass*.) An annual late-flowering Grass. 20 lbs. to acre

25 20 00

Alopecurus pratensis. (*Meadow Fox-tail Grass*.) One of the very best grasses for permanent pasture, and thrives to perfection on lands of an intermediate quality as to moisture and dryness. It also stands the high summer heat without burning. 25 lbs. to the acre

25 20 00

Ammophila arenaria. (*Beach Grass*.) See *Calamagrostis arenaria*.

Anthoxanthum odoratum. (*True Perennial Sweet Vernal Grass*.)

For a mixture with pasture grasses, it is valuable on account of its vernal growth, and also for continuing to throw up root foliage until late in the autumn. For meadows its chief merit is its fragrant odor, which the leaves emit when partially dried, thus sweetening hay. It is a vegetable condiment, rather than a grass of much nutritive value. 10 lbs. to the acre when mixed with other sorts

50 45 00

Anthoxanthum odoratum puelli. (*Annual Sweet Vernal Grass*.) Much smaller than the perennial, and of much less value, lasting one year only. 20 to 25 lbs. to the acre

Per lb. 100 lbs.
20 12 00



RESCUE GRASS
(*Bromus Schraderi*.)

Avena elatior. (*Tall Meadow Oat Grass*.) Most valuable for pastures on account of its early and luxuriant growth; it produces an abundant supply of foliage, which is relished by cattle early and late. 50 lbs. to the acre. (13 lbs. to bus.)

25 18 00

Avena flavescens. (*Yellow Oat Grass*.) Will not thrive well when sown alone, but with other species it becomes desirable for dry meadows and pastures. About 25 lbs. to the acre

80 70 00

Beach Grass. See *Calamagrostis arenaria*.

Bermuda Grass. (*Cynodon dactylon*.) Suitable only to our southern states (where it is very valuable), or the tropics; will not endure frost. On application we will give further information and quotations for larger quantities; to save time, please state the number of pounds required. Sow 8 to 10 lbs. to the acre

1 00 90 00



SWEET VERNAL GRASS.




Blue Grass, Canada. See *Poa compressa*.

" " **English.** See *Festuca pratensis*.

" " **Kentucky.** See *Poa pratensis*.



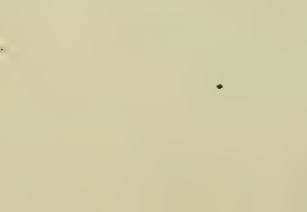
" " **Texas.** See *Poa arachnifera*.

GRASS SEEDS—CONTINUED.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
Bromus pratensis. (<i>Meadow Brome Grass</i> .) Suitable in mixture for high and dry meadows. 30 lbs. to the acre	\$0 20	\$15 00
		
Bromus inermis. (<i>Awnless Brome Grass</i> .) A valuable forage plant for light dry soils; answers for cutting and feeding in green state, for pasture or hay; very productive. About 25 to 35 lbs. to acre	50	45 00
Bromus mollis. (<i>Soft Chess</i> .) Suited to sandy land	18	13 00
Bromus Schraderi. (<i>Rescue Grass</i> .) Thrives in any soil, but prefers that which is wet or moist. In England four or five green crops are cut in a year, and every time it is cut another crop shoots from the roots. All kinds of stock eat it freely. 30 lbs. to the acre	30	25 00
Calamagrostis arenaria. (<i>Beach Grass</i> .) Valuable on the sandy seashore, canal and railroad banks, etc. It serves, with its tough, wide-spreading and thickly matting roots, to form natural and permanent embankments, preventing the drifting of the sand and protecting from wind and waves. Is of no agricultural value	35	30 00
Cynosurus cristatus. (<i>Crested Dog's-tail Grass</i> .) A valuable grass for sheep pastures, on dry, hard soil and hills. It belongs to the family of lawn grasses. 25 lbs. to the acre	30	25 00
		
Dactylis glomerata. (<i>Orchard Grass</i> .) Less exhausting to the soil than Timothy, and will endure considerable shade. It blossoms about the same time as Red Clover, making it on that account a desirable mixture with that plant; it is exceedingly palatable to stock of all kinds, and its powers of enduring the cropping of cattle commend it as one of the very best pasture grasses. 3 bus. to the acre. (14 lbs. to bus.)	20	14 00
Dog's-tail. See <i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> .		
Festuca duriuscula. (<i>Hard Fescue</i> .) Not very productive, but it is of a very fine quality and thrives well in dry situations where many other grasses would fail, thus making it a desirable pasture variety. 30 lbs. to the acre	20	11 00
Festuca elatior. (<i>Tall Fescue</i> .) Succeeds best in moist, alluvial and strong clay soils, and in shady ravines; on moist, rocky seacoasts is considered one of the most valuable pasture grasses; it is a fortnight later in ripening than <i>F. pratensis</i> . 40 lbs. to the acre.	25	20 00
Festuca heterophylla. (<i>Various-leaved Fescue</i> .) A very early grass, native of Germany. A valuable sort for permanent meadows and pastures on high ground. 40 lbs. to the acre	25	20 00
Festuca ovina. (<i>Sheep's Fescue</i> .) Grows freely when in high, dry and open pastures. Its chief merit for sheep pasture is that it occupies land which better grasses refuse; grows from six to ten inches high. 35 lbs. to acre	20	12 00
Festuca pratensis. (<i>Meadow Fescue, or English Blue Grass</i> .) A highly valuable species for permanent grass land. It does not, however, attain to its full productive power till the second or third year, when it far exceeds most other sorts in quantity of its produce and nutritive matter. It is relished by live stock, both in hay and pasture, and is one of the most desirable permanent grasses for general culture. 40 lbs. to the acre	Per lb. \$0 20	Per 100 lbs. \$15 00
Festuca rubra. (<i>Red Fescue</i> .) The essential distinction of this Fescue is its creeping roots, which, in dry and sandy soils, are often as strong as those of the common Couch Grass. Well adapted for gravelly banks and dry slopes, which it will protect and cover. 25 lbs. to the acre	25	20 00
Festuca tenuifolia. (<i>Slender Fescue</i> .) Flourishes well on dry and sterile soils. It is well suited for large bleaching greens, lawns, etc. 30 lbs. to the acre	30	25 00
Fox-tail. See <i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> .		
Holcus lanatus. (<i>Meadow Soft Grass</i> .) Inferior to many other sorts, but of easy culture, and accommodates itself to all descriptions of soils, producing a fair crop under unfavorable circumstances. 4 bus. to the acre. (7 lbs. to bus.)	20	15 00
Hungarian Grass. See <i>Panicum Germanicum</i> .		
Johnson Grass. See <i>Sorghum Halepense</i> , page 54.		
		

SHEEP'S FESCUE (*Festuca ovina*).

GRASS SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
	Lolium Italicum. (<i>Italian Rye Grass</i> .) One of the most valuable grasses in Europe, being equally suited to all climates. In England it is considered the best known grass to cut green for soiling, affording repeated large and nutritive crops. We recommend it here for use in pasture mixtures. 50 lbs. to the acre	\$0 12	\$9 00
	Lolium perenne. (<i>English Rye Grass</i> .) Is the staple grass of Great Britain, entering largely into the composition of many of the richest meadows and pastures. Its natural adaptation to almost all cultivated soils, and its early maturity, are the reasons it has hitherto been so extensively cultivated in preference to many other equally nutritious sorts. 60 lbs. to the acre	12	8 00
	Oat Grass. See <i>Avena elatior</i> .		
	Orchard Grass. See <i>Dactylis glomerata</i> .		
	Phalaris arundinacea. (<i>Reed Canary Grass</i> .) Grows well by the side of rivers, alluvial marshes, ditches, etc. 25 lbs. to the acre	50	45 00
	Panicum Germanicum. (<i>Hungarian Grass</i> .) One of the most valuable annual soiling plants. It will grow in any ordinary soil, withstands drought well, and in this latitude may be sown as late as the first of July, and yet produce a large green crop. 1½ bus. to the acre. (48 lbs. to bus.)	Per lb. 100 lbs. \$0 10 \$2 75	
	Phleum pratense. (<i>Timothy</i> .) A grass so well known needs no description, except that, for a hay crop on moist, peaty or clay soil, it will produce a larger crop than any other sort. It is not so well suited for light, sandy soils. ½ bushel to the acre. (45 lbs. to bus.) Price variable, from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bus.		
	Poa aquatica. (<i>Water Meadow Grass</i> .) This is an excellent pasture grass for very wet situations, where it will serve a useful purpose. 20 lbs. to the acre	35	30 00
	Poa arachnifera. (<i>Texas Blue Grass</i> .) A most valuable perennial pasture grass for the south, lasting indefinitely. A much more rapid grower than the Kentucky Blue Grass. Has proved hardy as far as Kansas. The seed is very light; about 6 lbs. to the bus. Per oz., 25 cents	3 00	
	Poa compressa. (<i>Canada Blue Grass</i> .) Differs from the Kentucky variety in its flattened, wiry stems. Because of its creeping root-stalks it forms a fine turf; recommended in all pasture mixtures on dry soils, and thrives well on clay or hard trodden and poor soil	Per lb. 100 lbs. \$0 20 \$12 00	
	Poa nemoralis. (<i>Wood Meadow Grass</i> .) The early growth of this grass in the spring, and its remarkably fine, succulent and nutritive herbage, recommend it strongly for pastures. Thrives well under close feeding, and is very valuable. 30 lbs. to the acre	45	42 00
	Poa pratensis. (<i>Kentucky Blue Grass</i> .) It is also known as <i>Green Grass</i> , <i>June Grass</i> , etc., and thrives on a variety of soils, but does best in dry and somewhat shady locations. It requires several years to become well established in the ground as a pasture grass. Very valuable for the southern states, as it will stand the hottest summers. 1½ bushels to the acre. It is also a most valuable grass for the lawn, for which purpose from three to four bushels of clean seed to the acre should be sown.* (14 lbs. to bus.) Fancy cleaned seed	20	13 00
	Poa trivialis. (<i>Rough-stalked Meadow Grass</i> .) The superior product of this grass over many other species, its highly nutritive qualities, and the marked partiality which oxen, horses and sheep have for it, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those grasses which affect moist, rich soils and sheltered situations. It is a great favorite when used under its proper conditions. 20 lbs. to the acre	Per lb. 100 lbs. \$0 25 \$20 00	
	Red Top. See <i>Agrostis vulgaris</i> .		
	Rhode Island Bent Grass. See <i>Agrostis canina</i> .		
	Rye Grass. See <i>Lolium Italicum</i> and <i>Lolium perenne</i> .		
	Sweet Vernal Grass. See <i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i> .		
	Timothy. See <i>Phleum pratense</i> .		
	ITALIAN RYE GRASS.		
	MEADOW FESCUE. (<i>Festuca pratensis</i> .)		
	TIMOTHY (<i>Phleum pratense</i>).		
	marked partiality which oxen, horses and sheep have for it, are merits which distinguish it as one of the most valuable of those grasses which affect moist, rich soils and sheltered situations. It is a great favorite when used under its proper conditions. 20 lbs. to the acre		
	PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.		
	CRESTED DOG'S-TAIL GRASS. (<i>Cynosurus cristatus</i> .)		

* For full directions as to sowing and treatment of Lawns, together with details as to the best Lawn Grass mixture, see page 45.

CLOVERS.

Alfalfa. (*Lucerne*.) This is the same as Lucerne.

It requires a deep rich soil, and in such will produce several crops every season.

	Per lb.	Per 100 lbs.
10 to 15 lbs. to the acre	\$0 20	\$14 00

Alsike Clover. (*Trifolium hybridum*.) Resembles in growth, duration, etc., the Red Clover; thrives well in cold, wet and stiff soils. 10 lbs. to the acre

25 20 00

Bokhara Clover. (*Melilotus alba*.) A most valuable sort for soiling. It grows from three to five feet high, and if sown in rich soil may be cut three times; lasts two years or more if cut before flowering; good for ensilage and bees. 10 lbs. to the acre

30 25 00

Crimson Clover. (*Trifolium incarnatum*.) An annual, with crimson flowers. Sown late in the summer, it furnishes a nearly green fodder the following season; largely sown in Virginia. 20 lbs. to the acre

25 13 00

Japan Clover. See Miscellaneous Seeds, page 53.

Kidney Vetch, or Sand Clover. (*Anthyllis Vulneraria*.) A deep-rooted herbaceous

hardy perennial plant, valuable for dry sands and inferior soils, upon which Red Clover will not thrive. Eaten with avidity by sheep, cattle and horses. Useful in mixture for dry soil. Produces abundantly of hay and seed. Sow 20 lbs. of seed per acre

30 25 00

Large Red, or Pea-Vine Clover. (*Trifolium pratense*.) The English Cow Grass; for plowing under. Price variable

Medium Red Clover. (*Trifolium pratense*.) Is a perennial, but of very few years' duration; is nutritious and palatable for

cattle, sheep and horses; especially valuable in moist locations Price variable .

White Clover. (*Trifolium repens*.) Valuable for lawns and pastures Price variable .

35 30 00

Yellow Trefoil. (*Medicago lupulina*.) This may be cultivated either alone or with other grasses. Requires about the same treatment as Clover; 15 lbs. to the acre

20 13 00

BIRD SEEDS, ETC.

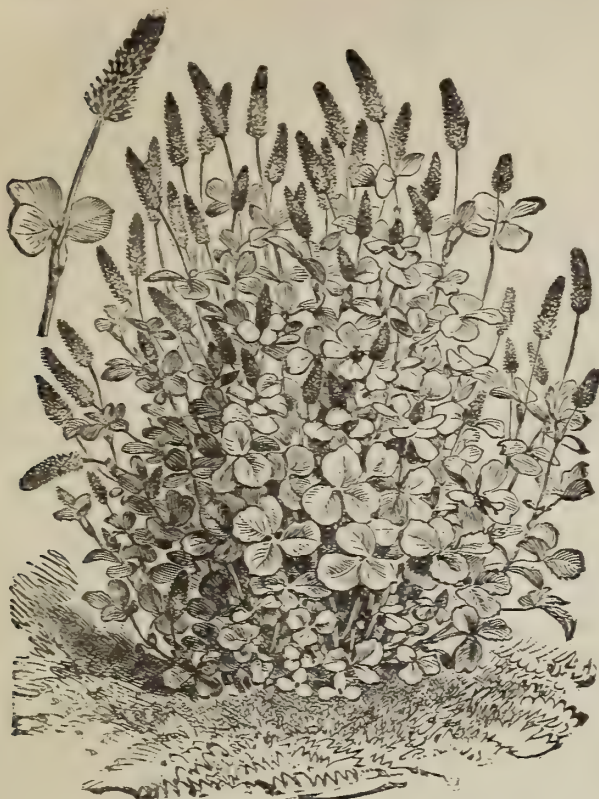
	Per lb.	100 lbs.
Canary, best Sicily. (<i>Phalaris Canariensis</i>)	\$0 10	\$6 00
Mixed Canary Seed	10	5 00
Hemp. (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>)	10	5 00
Lettuce Seed per oz., 5 cents .	25	
Maw, Blue Poppy. (<i>Papaver Rhæas</i>)	15	
Millet, American. (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>)	10	3 00
" White French	15	8 00
" Red French	20	
" Yellow German	10	3 00
Rape, English. (<i>Brassica Napus</i>)	15	8 00
" German.	10	6 00
Rough Rice. (<i>Oryza sativa</i>)	15	8 00
Vetches for Pigeons	10	6 00
Prepared Food for Mocking-Birds		
. per bottle, 35 cents .		
Gravel for Cages per quart, 6 cents .		
Cuttle-fish Bone per pound, 50 cents .		
Sunflower Seed for Parrots	10	6 00

ESCULENT ROOTS AND PLANTS.

	Doz.	Per 100.
Asparagus Roots, Conover's Colossal (two yrs. old) per 1,000, \$7 .		\$1 00
" " Palmetto. per 1,000, \$9 .		1 25
" " Barr's Mammoth		1 25
. per 1,000, \$8 .		
Chive Plants per bunch, 25 cents .		
Chufas, or Earth Almonds, per qt., 40 c. .		
Cinnamon Vine Roots (<i>Dioscorea Batatas</i> , Chinese Yam), 3 to 5 inches long	\$0 75	5 00
Horseradish Roots. Cut in pieces	25	1 00
Jerusalem Artichoke. qt., 20c.; bus., \$3.50		
Rhubarb Roots each, 10 cts. .	1 00	
Sea Kale Roots	1 00	
Tarragon Plants (<i>Estragon</i>) . each, 30 c. .	3 00	



KIDNEY VETCH, OR SAND CLOVER.



TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM.

CEREALS.

***Grain in quantities of one-half bushel and upward should be shipped in canvas bags, which we can supply at following rates: One-half bushel, 15 cents; one bushel, 18 cents; two bushels, 20 cents. Customers will please add cost of bags to remittance when ordering.*

The prices of some varieties may change as the season advances.

BARLEY. (48 lbs. to bushel.)—

Champion Vermont. An early and prolific variety Per qt. Per bus.
\$0 15 \$1 50

BUCKWHEAT. (48 lbs. to bushel.)—

American Silver-Hull. Earlier and more productive than the common 15 1 25

New Japan. Enormously productive; the grains are much larger than any other variety 15 1 50

CORN. (56 lbs. to bushel.) All north-
raised sorts— Per ear. 100 ears. Per qt. Per bus.

Blunt's Prolific. Valuable sort for fodder \$0 05 \$3 00 \$0 15 \$1 75

Chester County Mammoth. Very large, late, yellow Dent 05 4 00 15 1 75

Early Yellow Canada. (Flint) 05 3 00 15 1 75

Golden Dent. Farmer's Favorite 05 3 00 15 1 75

Golden Beauty. (Dent.) Large and productive 05 3 00 15 1 75

Golden Dew-Drop. (Yellow Flint.) Early 05 3 00 15 1 75

Hickory King. Large grain and small cob; white Dent 05 3 00 15 1 75

King Philip. Early dark yellow Flint 05 3 00 15 1 75

Long White Flint, or Sanford 05 3 00 15 1 75

Longfellow. (Yellow Flint.) Small cob and large grain 05 3 00 15 1 75

Long Yellow. (Flint.) The standard sort 05 3 00 15 1 75

Mammoth White Surprise. Is very large, dented; deep grain 05 3 00 15 1 75

Mastodon Dent. Very early, strong-growing corn with exceedingly large ears and grain 05 3 00 15 1 75

Queen of the Prairie, or Pride of the North. Very early Dent; Eastern grown 05 3 00 15 1 75

Leaming Early. Large, deep grain, bright yellow 05 3 00 15 1 75

Thoroughbred White Flint. Of spreading habit; not more than one kernel should be grown in a hill. Its great suckering habit, breadth of blade, and smallness of stalk recommend it both for fodder and ensilage purposes 05 4 00 15 2 00

Virginia Horse-Tooth. For fodder 1 50

Sweet Fodder-Corn. (Measured bushel) 2 50

Pop-Corn In ears, per lb., 10 cents . . . Per lb. 100 lbs.

OATS, Drogheda Irish Imported. A valuable foreign strain \$0 10 \$5 00

Clydesdale Scotch Imported 10 5 00

American White price variable . .

RYE. (56 lbs. to bushel.)—

Winter Excelsior 15 1 25

WHEAT. (60 lbs. to bushel.)—

Hybrid Mediterranean Winter. (Bearded.) 20 2 00

Golden Cross. A favorite winter sort 20 2 50

Oregon White Winter. (Bearded.) 20 2 50


New York Spring. Spring 20 2 50

Rural New-Yorker Cross-Bred and Hybrid Wheats. For full description of these valuable Wheats, see page 51



CROSS-BRED AND HYBRID WHEATS.

Strong Stems—Hardy—Prolific.

 NOTICE.—None genuine unless purchased of us, as the entire product was sold to us by Mr. Carman.

THREE NEW VARIETIES.

MR. E. S. CARMAN, the editor of *The Rural New-Yorker*, began his work of improving Wheats some sixteen years ago. The first step taken was to secure the leading varieties of this and other countries and test them side by side in small plots. After testing in this way some 200 so-called varieties, that known as Armstrong, a beardless white-chaff sort, with amber grains, was selected for the mother plant in the proposed crossings then begun and since continued. They were effected in a thoroughly scientific, painstaking way, that has left no room for doubt as to the character of the results. Hundreds of crosses have been made within the last sixteen years. Most of them have, from time to time, been rejected as of no greater value than the well-known kinds already in cultivation. The others have been retained, with the intention of introducing them to the public as fast as they should become fixed in character and give promise of excellence.

The following three new varieties were introduced for the first time last year :

No. 1. By parentage, half wheat, half rye. Mother parent Armstrong. Heads compact, symmetrical, pointed, beardless; brown chaff. Three grains to a spikelet, eight spikelets to a side. Kernels hard, reddish or dark amber. Straw very strong and of medium height. As early as rye. Thought to be very hardy.

No. 4. By parentage, half wheat, half rye. Mother plant crossed progeny of Armstrong. Heads symmetrical and absolutely beardless; brown chaff. Three grains to a spikelet, eight and nine spikelets to a side. Dark amber kernels. Stems very strong. Ripens with rye.

No. 52. Pure wheat cross, the original of which was Armstrong, crossed and re-crossed through several generations. Heads symmetrical, broad; brown chaff, nearly beardless. Medium to ripen. Light amber kernels, four to a breast; nine breasts to a side. The breasts are often double.

Prices for Each Variety; Postage or Express Charges Paid by Us:

Per ounce	\$0 25	Per 1 lb.	\$1 00
Per ¼ lb.	50	Per 5 lbs.	3 00
Per ½ lb.	75		

STANDARD VARIETIES INTRODUCED IN 1889.

The following five varieties were first introduced in 1889. Since then, the reports on and orders for these wonderful wheats which we have received from all parts of this country and Europe indicate that their peculiar merits are recognized and our expectations of them justified.

Willits and Roberts are hybrids between rye and wheat, though the rye blood does not manifest itself. They are, in appearance, pure wheats. The others are pure wheat crosses.

WILLITS (No. 2). Half wheat, half rye by parentage, though resembling wheat in all respects. Nearly as early to mature as rye. Heads average over three inches long, eight breasts (or spikelets) to a side. Chaff white, beardless. Often four grains to a breast, always three, of medium size, amber color, and apparently hard. 10 cents per ounce, 30 cents per pound, \$1.25 per 5 pounds.

ROBERTS (No. 3). Half wheat, half rye by parentage, though resembling wheat in all respects. Nearly as early as rye to ripen. Tall, yellow, stiff straw. Heads average three inches long, seven breasts to a side. The chaff is brown, bearded. Three grains to a breast, small to medium, dark amber. 15 cents per ounce, 40 cents per pound, \$1.75 per 5 pounds.

STEWART (No. 51). Pure wheat cross. Late. Heads very long, averaging over four inches, nine breasts to a side; chaff brown, heavily bearded. From three to four grains to a breast, medium size, amber color. Stem tall and strong. 15 cents per ounce, 40 cents per pound, \$1.75 per 5 pounds.

BEAL (No. 53). Pure wheat cross. Medium to mature. Heads average nearly four inches. Breasts crowded—often ten to a side. Chaff very clear and white, heavily bearded. Four grains to a spikelet—sometimes five—fair size, amber color. Inclined to club-head. 10 cents per ounce, 30 cents per pound, \$1.25 per 5 pounds.

JOHNSON (No. 55). Pure wheat cross. Medium to ripen. Heads average nearly four inches. Eight breasts to a side. Chaff white, heavily bearded. Three to four grains to a breast, fair size, bright amber color, hard. Regular heads. 15 cents per ounce, 40 cents per pound, \$1.75 per 5 pounds.



MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS, AND SEEDS OF ECONOMICAL PLANTS.

ASPERULA ODORATA. (*Waldmeister*.) This perennial plant, growing about six inches high, bears a small, white and very fragrant flower; succeeds in almost any soil. In Germany it is thought much of as imparting a certain bouquet to Rhine wine when compounded with it, making a beverage commonly known as *Maitrank*. Per packet, 10 cents; per oz., 60 cents.

BEANS—Common English Horse Beans. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Soja hispida. (*Soja Bean*.) Resembling a bean; the haulm is stiff, and the pods are produced in clusters of from two to five, and contain each four smooth, oval, nankeen colored seeds. This plant is said to thrive well in hot and dry weather; very valuable for the south, for either man or beast. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.

BROOM CORN—Long-Brush Evergreen. Broom Corn succeeds in a good, deep soil, fresh but not damp; it is very sensitive to cold. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Improved Dwarf. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lb., \$7.

California Golden Long-Brush. Grows from twelve to fourteen feet high. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

BROOM, SCOTCH. (*Genista scoparia*.) The young growth of this shrub is chiefly valuable as food for sheep and other animals in winter. It is also employed for the making of coarse brooms. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 50 cents.

BURNET—Common Field. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$12.

CAPER TREE. (*Capparis spinosa*.) Per paper, 15 cents; per oz., 60 cents.

CATERPILLARS. A curious plant. Of interest only on account of its curious fruit, from which its name is derived. Much fun is caused by mixing them in salad. Per paper, 5 cents; per oz., 25 cts.

CHICORY—Large-Rooted. A perennial plant, remaining five or six years in the same soil, provided it is cut before flowering. It may be cut four or five times during the same season, and furnishes an excellent green fodder. Sow broadcast in autumn or spring, either alone or with any kind of Clover. Sown in drills, the roots become well

developed. When they are dried, roasted and ground, they become the Chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 75 cents.

COTTON—Sea Island. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

Tennessee Upland. 25 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$7.

COW PEAS. Adapted to southern localities; also valuable in this latitude as a fodder plant, sheep being very fond of them when in flower; their chief value, however, is as a green crop to plow under. $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre. Per quart, 20 cents; per bushel, \$2 50 to \$3.00.

DHOURA—Guinea Corn. See Sorghum.

ERODIUM CICUTARIUM. A valuable forage plant, growing throughout the State of California and extending to British Columbia, New Mexico and Mexico, where it is called "*Alfilaria*." It belongs to the geranium family, and will grow two feet high. Makes an excellent fodder plant, either in the green state or cured as hay. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.

ESPARSETTE. See *Onobrychis sativa*.

ESPARTO GRASS. (*Stipa tenacissima*.) This is the true Esparto Grass, extensively grown in Spain and other parts of the Mediterranean countries for making ropes, etc. Per oz., 60 cents.

FENUGREEK. An annual plant, and very fragrant. The seed is often sought by hostlers to give a temporary fire and vigor to their horses. It is frequently given to oxen and pigs when fattening, causing them to drink and digest their food. Considered to be good for soiling when green. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 40 cents.

FLAX SEED. Price variable.

FURZE. (*Ulex Europæa*.) The sprigs of one year's growth of this shrub furnish an excellent green fodder in winter; grows well in sandy soils. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.

GUINEA GRASS. See Sorghum.

GUIZOTIA OLEIFERA. An annual from Abyssinia, from the seed of which oil is extracted. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 40 cents.

HOP SEED. Per packet, 10 cents; per oz., 75 cts.

INDIGO SEED. (*Indigofera tinctoria*.) Per oz., 15 cents; per lb., \$1.25.

IRIS PABULARIA. A foliage plant, flourishing in the driest and most arid soil. The leaves, twelve to sixteen inches long and produced three or four times in one season; are eaten by cattle, either green or dried. The seeds should be sown in beds, and the young plants set out ten inches apart each way, very early the following spring, where they are to remain. It is doubtful if it will prove hardy in the northern states, but it should certainly be tested in California and in our dry southwestern region. Per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \$2.

JAPAN CLOVER. See *Lespedeza striata*.

JERUSALEM CORN. See Sorghum.

JUTE. An annual plant. In Bengal the fibers of this plant are used for making coarse sacks in which coffee and sugar are packed, and also for coarse wearing apparel. It is cultivated extensively in the East Indies, China and Japan, and is now freely sown in our southern states. It thrives in any good corn ground. Sow in drills about eight inches apart, four pounds to the acre. Requires no cultivation, as it will outstrip in growth all weeds. May be also sown broadcast, six to seven pounds per acre. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.

KAFFIR CORN. See Sorghum.

KIDNEY VETCH, or Sand Clover. See Clovers, page 49.



SOJA BEAN.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—CONTINUED.

LENTILS—Best Imported. Succeed best in dry sandy soil. A leguminous annual, the seeds of which are valuable for pigeons and largely used for soups. Per lb., 20 cents.

LUPINS—Blue. Used for the same purpose as the yellow variety. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

White. One of the best plants known for soiling. It may be sown from April to July, and plowed under when in flower. The seed when burned is excellent manure for orange and olive trees. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.

Yellow. Less thrifty than the white variety, but still having an advantage over it in remaining green for a longer period. It succeeds well in the poorest soil, and many lands formerly poor have had their value greatly enhanced by plowing in this Lupin as a manure. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

LESPEDEZA STRIATA. (Japan Clover.) A perennial, growing about twelve inches high, valuable only in southern localities, where it thrives in any soil and in the driest seasons; it makes a fair hay, and stock eat it readily when green. Per lb., 35 cents; per 100 lbs., \$25.

LIQUORICE. (*Glycyrrhiza glabra.*) Seed in pods, per oz., 20 cents.

MADDER. (*Rubia tinctoria.*) A perennial plant the roots of which, when dried and reduced to powder, furnish a red coloring matter. If cut the second year when in flower, it furnishes a very green fodder. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 80 cents.

MADIA SATIVA. An annual plant, producing good sheep pasturage; valuable in dry and warm soil. Per oz., 10 cents; per lb., 60 cents.

MILLO MAIZE. See Sorghum, Branching.

ONOBRYCHIS SATIVA. (*Sainfoin*, French; *Esparsette*, German.) A perennial leguminous plant, belonging to the same family as Clover and Lucerne; used in France as a forage plant. Requires a calcareous soil. 100 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.

OSAGE ORANGE. (*Maclura aurantiaca.*) For hedges. See Hedge Plants, page 43.

PEARL MILLET. (*Penicillaria spicata.*) A valuable fodder plant for the south; is enormously productive. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and eight to ten pounds to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$12.

PEAS—Canada Field. Valuable for northern climates, for cattle feeding. Per quart, 15 cents; per bushel, \$1.50.

POPPY—Opium. The seed furnishes about thirty-five per cent. of an agreeable sweet oil, good for eating, painting and illuminating. May be sown in spring either broadcast or in drills, covering with but little earth. Also cultivated for opium. Per oz., 20 cents; per lb., \$1.

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM. The plant from which is made insect-powder in Europe. Per oz., \$1.

RAMIE—Silver China Grass. (*Urtica nivea.*) This is the variety now so extensively cultivated in the south for its fibre. The seed should be germinated by sowing it on cotton, floating in a tub of lukewarm water, and transferring it to a bed, screened from the hot sun. When the plants are four inches high, transplant to a field in rows four feet apart each way, and when plants are three feet high, turn them over and peg to the ground, after which cover them with the earth and they will start in every direction, completely covering the field in a short time. Per oz., 75 cents; per lb., \$7.

REANA LUXURIANS. (*Teosinte.*) A valuable fodder plant from Central America, resembling in growth Indian Corn. Well adapted to our southern states. Per oz., 15 cents; per lb., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$100.

SORGHUM—

Early Amber Sugar-Cane. Ripens where Indian Corn matures. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Early Orange Sugar-Cane. Ripens about ten days after Early Amber. Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Yellow Branching. (*Yellow Millo Maize.*) Is tall, nine to twelve feet, stooling also from the ground like the White Branching or Millo Maize, but not so much. It sends out shoots also from the joints. It has all the vigor and vitality of other Sorghums. It is non-saccharine; useful only for the large amount of foliage, green feed or cured fodder that it furnishes, and for its grain. Earlier than the White Branching variety. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

White Branching. (*White Millo Maize.*) The merit of this non-saccharine Sorghum is, that when cut for feeding it starts again from the remaining stumps with renewed strength and vigor; thrives in the hottest and driest localities. One of the most valuable forage plants for tropical climates. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

SAINFOIN OR ESPARSETTE (*Onobrychis*).

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS—CONTINUED.



SPURRY.

SORGHUM—continued.

Kaffir Branching Corn, or Sorghum. Non-saccharine, but distinctly different in habit from all others of that class. The plant is low, stocky perfectly erect. It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints. The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages of its growth is available for green feed. If cut down to the ground, two or more shoots spring from the root, and the growth is thus maintained until checked by frost. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$8.

White-Seeded. (*Dhaura*, or *Guinea Corn*.) Per lb., 15 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

Jerusalem Corn. One of the best and surest for dry countries and seasons. Grows about three feet high, with one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots. The grains are white and nearly flat. Per lb., 20 cents.; per 100 lbs., \$8.

Halepense. (*Johnson Grass*.) One of the most valuable southern fodder plants, and only recently discovered to be perfectly hardy in New Jersey. It is a rapid-growing perennial. On rich soils it may be cut three or four times in a season. The best results are obtained by sowing the seed in August and September at the rate of 25 to 35 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$11.

SAINFOIN. See *Onobrychis*.

SCURVY GRASS. (*Cochlearia officinalis*.) Used as Pepper Grass. Per oz., 20 cents.

SERADELLA. A fine fodder of good quality, admitting of one, and sometimes two cuttings in one season. It succeeds well in a dry, sandy soil, and furnishes a good pasture for sheep. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$12.

SNAILS. Used in the same way as Caterpillars. Per paper, 5 cents; per oz., 35 cents.

SPURRY. (*Spergula arvensis*.) Small annual plant, succeeding best in sandy soil. It can be used in its green state or for hay. Butter made from the milk of cows fed on this is considered of a superior quality in Belgium and Holland. It serves a useful purpose, growing luxuriantly on indifferent land. Should be sown early in spring, 15 lbs. to the acre. Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$9.

SUNFLOWER—Large Russian. Per lb., 10 cents; per 100 lbs., \$6.

TEOSINTE. See *Reana luxurians*.

TEASELS—Fuller's. The heads, furnished with barbed spikes, are used for combing cloth. Teasels require a good deep soil, and should be sown about April or May. The young leaves are often used for feeding silkworms. Per lb., 25 cents; per 100 lbs., \$13.

TOBACCO SEED—Brazilian American. The finest Brazilian strain grown here; makes excellent cigars and delightful, aromatic pipe smoking tobacco. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Climax. A cross between Burley and Sterling. Extra fine, bright variety. Per oz., 35 cents; per lb., \$3.50.

Connecticut Seed-Leaf. The popular sort, used for cigar wrappers. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Conqueror. A superb bright yellow, and a healthy, vigorous grower of the best form and finest texture. It ripens early, and is easily cured to the brightest color. Per oz., 35 cents; per lb., \$3.50.

Havana. Seed gathered for us from the celebrated plantations of the "Vuelto de Abajo." Per oz., 35 cents; per lb., \$3.50.

Honduras. A new mahogany variety, producing the very highest quality of tobacco of this type. A healthy and vigorous grower. Per oz., 35 cents; per lb., \$3.50.

Oronoka, Yellow. A reliable old yellow variety, grown for more than fifty years, and improved with reference to the production of yellow stock. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Oronoka, White Stem. From the Yellow Oronoka, which it resembles. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Pennsylvania Seed-leaf. Newest and best strain of this standard variety, of which more is sold and planted than of all others of the cigar kind combined. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Persian Rose. Finer than the Muscatel, and may be relied upon to make the best cigar. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Pryor, Yellow. Preferred by many for brights, and succeeds where the other yellow sorts fail. The west is giving it preference. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Pryor, Blue. The genuine James River favorite. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Safrano. Of a rich, saffron-yellow color, and possessing a soft, silky texture and a delightful flavor. Per oz., 35 cents; per lb., \$3.50.

Sterling. The newest and brightest of yellow type, and the earliest to ripen. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Tennessee Red. Excellent for dark strips and wrappers. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Tuckahoe. Preferable to the most of the older varieties for possessing more body. Leaf long and extra fine; the perfection of a wrapper. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

Virginia Oak Hill Yellow. Resembles White Burley in color, and Oronoka in shape and habit. Unsurpassed in delicacy of fibre. Per oz., 35 cents; per lb., \$3.50.

Yellow Mammoth. A new western variety of the export type. Per oz., 25 cents; per lb., \$2.

VETCHES—Spring. Sown broadcast like wheat or barley, and sometimes mixed with oats for soiling. Used in France and Canada as a substitute for peas. Also ground up into flour, after which it is mixed with wheat flour for making bread. A valuable plant. Per qt., 20 cents; per bus., \$3.50.

WILD RICE. (*Zizania aquatica*.) A native of our northern and western states. Valuable as a forage plant for swamps and inundated lands. Stock of all descriptions are fond of it when green, and also when cured for fodder. The Indians of the lake region of the northwest, made great use of this *Zizania* as an article of food, gathering it by beating it off into their canoes, and curing it for winter food. DIRECTIONS FOR SOWING.—"Put the rice in coarse linen or cotton bags, and sink them in water for twenty-four hours. Sow in water which is from six inches to five feet deep, in soft mud bottom. It is useless sowing this seed except on a mud bottom, or on low, marshy places which are covered with water the year round. In running water, sow as much out of the current as possible." Per lb., 20 cents; per 100 lbs., \$14.

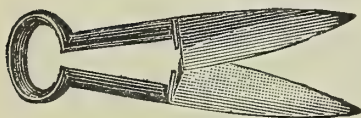
WORMS. Used the same as Snails and Caterpillars. Per pkt., 5 cents; per oz., 30 cents.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN REQUISITES.

Asparagus Knives , BEST ENGLISH (Saw Blade)	2 sizes, \$1.00 and	Each.
AMERICAN. Useful also for removing docks, dandelions, etc., from lawns		35
Atomizer , WOODASON'S LIQUID. See cut, page 59		2 00
THE "STOTT" PATENT SPRAYER. Gives a spray resembling mist		1 00
Bellows , WOODASON'S POWDER. For Hellebore, Tobacco Dust, etc. (See p. 59)	\$1, \$2 and	3 00
" JOOSTEN'S MAGAZINE. For distributing plant and insect powders		3 50
Bill and Brush Hooks For heavy pruning with one hand	\$1.50 to	2 00
Canes , BAMBOO, 7 to 10 feet long; useful for plant sticks	\$1.25 per 100, \$9 per 1,000 .	
Carts . No. 1. Hand Cart; tires 2¼ inches wide		28 00
No. 2. Donkey or Pony Cart; tires 1¼ to 1½ inches wide		37 00
No. 3. Farm Cart; for general use on farm or plantation; tires 4 inches wide		60 00
Dibbles , ALL IRON. See cut, page 59		35
Forks , DIGGING OR SPADING	\$1 00 to	\$1 50
HAY OR STABLE		75 to 1 25
LADIES' SHORT-HANDLED		60 to 1 00
MANURE, Long and Short-Handled		1 00 to 1 50
Fumigator , IMPROVED ENGLISH (Appleby's). For fumigating with tobacco		1 00
TEBB'S "UNIVERSAL." See cut, page 60	2 sizes, \$1.50 to	2 00
Garden Lines , FINEST BRAIDED, 100 feet.		75
Garden Reels , for above; of wrought iron, painted	75 cts. and	1 00
Garden Pencils , INDELIBLE BLACK	\$1 per doz.	10
Grafting Wax , In ¼, ½ and 1 lb. packages	40 cts. per lb.	
Grass Border Shears	\$2 25 to	2 75
" " " with wheel		2 25
Grass Edging Knives	1 50 to	2 00
Grass Hooks or Sickles , BEST ENGLISH, welded back		35 to 70
Hedge Shears , ENGLISH, 8 to 10-inch blade	1 50 to	3 00
Hoes , AMERICAN CRESCENT, Handled		50
DRAW OR CORN	60 cts. to	75
GRUB	75 cts. to	1 00
PRONG OR POTATO HOOK		75
SCUFFLE, DUTCH OR PUSH	25 cts. to	85
TRIANGULAR. Used also as Tree Scrapers	50 cts. to	75
Hose Menders . Useful article for repairing rubber hose		10
Hyacinth Glasses , Various styles. (See Bulb Catalogue)		
Knives , ASPARAGUS, English (Saw Blade)	2 sizes, \$1 and	1 50
" American		35
BUDDING and PRUNING, Best English	\$1 25 to	2 00
GRASS EDGING	1 50 to	2 00
Labels , WOODEN POT and GARDEN—	PLAIN— Per 100 Per 1,000.	PAINTED— Per 100 Per 1,000
4 inch.	\$0 15 \$0 60	\$0 15 \$0 90
4½ inch.	15 80	20 1 00
5 inch.	15 90	20 1 25
6 inch.	20 1 00	25 1 35
8 inch.	40 3 50	50 4 00
12 inch.	55 4 50	65 5 00
WOODEN NOTCHED TREE—3½ inch	10 60	15 90
6 inch.	25 1 50	25 2 00
3½ inch, copper-wired	20 1 75	30 2 25
Lawn Rakes , ENGLISH or DAISY		Each. \$2.50 to \$3 50
STEEL WIRE		75
WOODEN. In several sizes		50 cts. to 75
LAWN AND SCARIFYING		75
Mole Traps , OLMSTED'S IMPROVED.		1 50
Moss , SPHAGNUM. For potting, mulching, packing, etc.; is almost indispensable in all greenhouse operations; and serviceable in many ways.		\$1.75 per bbl.
Mats , STRAW. For covering frames. Size, 6 ft. by 6 ft.; large enough for two frames		1 50
Peat , FIBROUS. For Orchids and other greenhouse plants		1.75 per bbl.
ROTTED		1.75 per bbl.

IMPLEMENTS AND REQUISITES—CONTINUED.

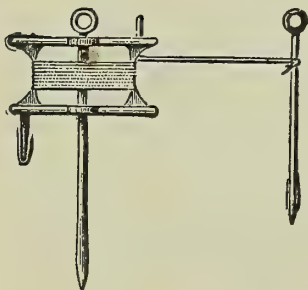
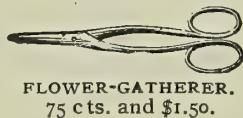
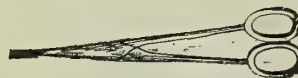
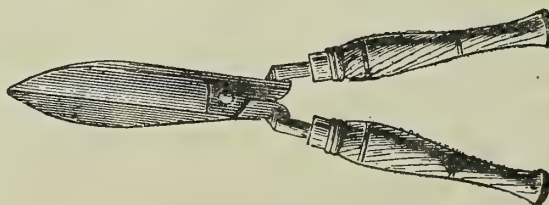
	Each.
Plant Sticks , ROUND, painted green, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 feet	1½ cts. per running foot .
“ “ “ 5 and 6 feet	2 cts. per running foot .
SOUTHERN CANES, 7 to 10 feet long	\$1.25 per 100, \$9 per 1,000 .
Pruner , “THE LEVIN.” The strongest hand shear extant. It is made of the finest steel. Though but twice the size of our cut, and only 7 ounces in weight, it is so strong that it can cut through half an inch of dry oak. See cut, page 59	\$1 00
Raffia , For tying	25 cts. per lb.; 5 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., \$1.75 .
Rakes , FRENCH STEEL. Flat teeth, not handled	60
AMERICAN GARDEN. Steel; handled	40 cts. to 80
LAWN. See under Lawn Rakes.	
Rollers , See page 57.	
Saws , PRUNING, various sizes and kinds	70 cts. to 1 25
Scissors , GRAPE, Best English. For thinning the bunches	\$1 and 1 25
“ American	50
BOW PRUNING. Suitable for ladies' or gentlemen's use	40 cts., 75 cts. and 1 00
FLOWER GATHERERS. For cutting and holding the flowers	75 cts. and 1 50
Scythes , ENGLISH LAWN. Cast steel, 36 and 38 inches	\$2.00 and 2 25
Scythe Stones , ROUND WELSH TALACRE	\$1.50 per doz. . 15
Rifles , TRIPLE EMERY-COATED	\$1. per doz. . 10
Shears , GRASS-BORDER	\$2.25 to 2 75
“ “ with wheel	2 25
HAND PRUNING, WISS'. Three sizes	\$1.50 to 2 00
HEDGE. Four sizes	\$1.50 to 3 00
POLE PRUNING, WISS'. Two sizes	\$2.50 and 3 00
PERFECTION PRUNING. The best made. Four sizes. (See page 43.)	\$2 to 3 50
WATCH-SPRING ENGLISH PRUNING	\$1.25 and 1 50
SHEEP. (Spring Grass Shears.) Extra quality English; for trimming grass	1 25
Shovels , AMES' BEST CAST-STEEL. Square and diamond pointed; long or short handles	\$1 to 1 25
Spades , AMES' BEST CAST-STEEL	\$1 and 1 25
Sprinkling Barrel , Hand. (See cut, page 59.)	38 00
Thermometers . No. 1. SEIXE'S SELF-REGISTERING. Registers both heat and cold, indicating exactly how hot or how cold it has been since last notation. It is easily reset by a horse-shoe magnet, which accompanies each instrument. In black enameled cases	2 50
No. 2. PORCELAIN SCALE. 8 inches long; numbers and letters hand-painted	1 00
No. 3. ORDINARY JAPANNED TIN CASE.	30
No. 4. HOT-BED AND MUSHROOM-BED. Boxwood, with heavy brass tip; specially made for plunging. Plain red spirit columns	2 50
Trowels , SOLID SHANK, CAST-STEEL, very strong	50 cts. to 60
Watering-Pots , FRENCH MODEL. Galvanized iron	6 qts., \$1.50; 8 qts., 2 00
Weeders , EXCELSIOR.	15
LAWN. For removing docks, dandelions, etc.; can also be used as an Asparagus knife	35



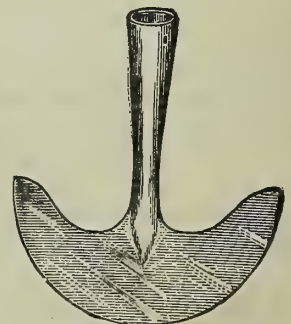
SPRING GRASS SHEARS. \$1 25.



ASPARAGUS KNIFE. Two sizes, \$1 and \$1.50.

GARDEN REEL AND LINE.
75 cents to \$1. Line, 75 cents.FLOWER-GATHERER.
75 cts. and \$1.50.GRAPE SCISSORS.
\$1 and \$1.25.

HEDGE SHEARS. \$1.50 to \$3.



GRASS EDGING KNIFE. \$1.50 to \$2.

LAWN-MOWERS.

THE NEW MODEL.

The manufacturer says: "The New Model combines every improvement that nearly a score of years of experience as Lawn-Mower manufacturers can suggest or mechanical skill devise. For simplicity, durability and quality of work, it is unequalled, while for lightness of draft it excels by a large percentage any other Lawn-Mower made. A most thorough trial is solicited." The latest and best Lawn-Mower, and will give entire satisfaction.



NEW MODEL LAWN-MOWER.

Net Prices, No Discount.

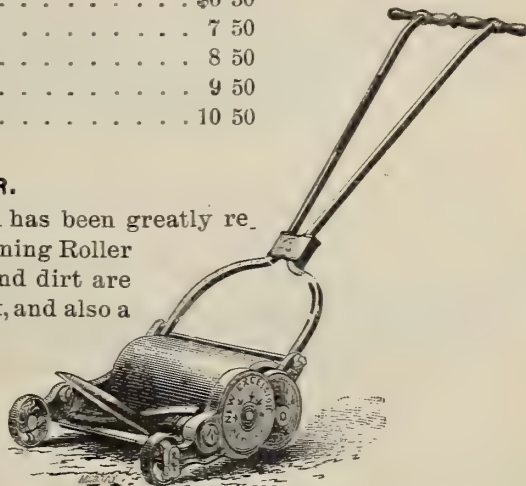
12-inch cut	.....	\$6 50
14 "	.....	7 50
16 "	.....	8 50
18 "	.....	9 50
20 "	.....	10 50

EXCELSIOR ROLLER LAWN-MOWER.

The accompanying cut represents the Roller Mower, which has been greatly reduced in weight and draft, and is without doubt the lightest running Roller Mower made. The gears are perfectly covered, and the grass and dirt are entirely excluded. The Roller Mower does the most perfect work, and also a greater variety of work than other styles of Mowers. The Roller serves to roll down the imperfections in the lawn, such as ant-hills and small upheavals by frost.

Net Prices, No Discount.

10-inch cut	.....	\$8 00	16-inch cut	.....	\$11 00
12 "	.....	9 00	18 "	.....	12 00
14 "	.....	10 00	20 "	.....	13 00



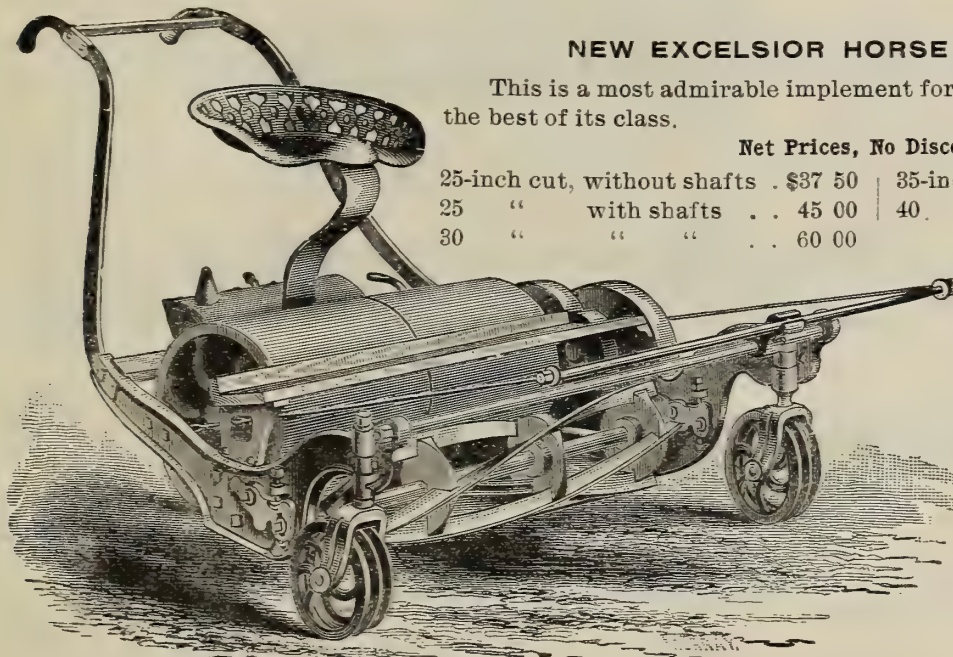
EXCELSIOR ROLLER LAWN-MOWER.

NEW EXCELSIOR HORSE LAWN-MOWER.

This is a most admirable implement for mowing large grounds, and is the best of its class.

Net Prices, No Discount.

25-inch cut, without shafts	.....	\$37 50	35-inch cut, with shafts	.....	\$75 00
25 " with shafts	.....	45 00	40 " " "	.....	90 00
30 " " "	.....	60 00			



NEW EXCELSIOR HORSE LAWN-MOWER.

"O. K." LAWN-MOWER.

Those who want a good, low-priced mower will find the "O. K." in every respect a serviceable machine. It is highly recommended for lightness of draft and simplicity of construction.

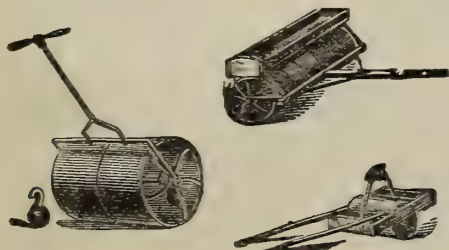
Net Prices, No Discount.

12-inch cut	.....	\$5 50
14 " "	.....	6 00
16 " "	.....	6 50

Full Directions for setting-up, adjusting and using accompany each Mower.

ROLLERS.

The style of these indispensable garden and lawn implements is sufficiently indicated by the cuts.



GARDEN.

With weights to keep the handle erect; a convenient style.

	Diam.	Weight,	Price.
	in.	ab't lbs.	
Two sections, 7½ in. face	15	\$7 20
" " 12 "	20	15 50
" " 12 "	24	19 00

FIELD.

Four sections, 12 in. face	.....	20	650	32 00
Five " 12 "	.....	25	1,000	46 00

With whiffle, \$2 extra; with shaft or pole, same price.

SYRINGES.



No. 1, \$2.25.

Ladies' Syringe, with One Spray Rose. Length of barrel, 12½ inches; diameter, 1 5-16 inches.



No. 2, \$3.75.

Ladies' Syringe, with Jet and Two Spray Roses; the two roses when not in use are screwed on the sides of the barrel, as shown in cut. Length of barrel, 14½ inches; diameter, 1 5-16 inches.



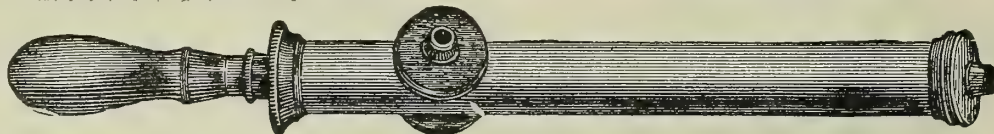
No. 3, \$5.50.

Best Plate Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, with side pieces on barrel. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches.



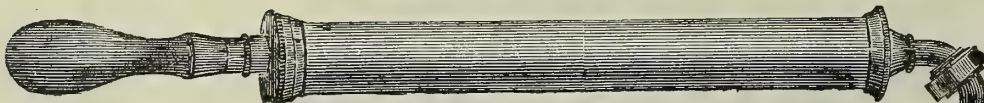
No. 4, \$6.00.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses, which are placed, when not in use, in the handle of syringe. The handle is strongly mounted with a solid brass cap and ring. When the finest spray is used the water should be very clean. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches.



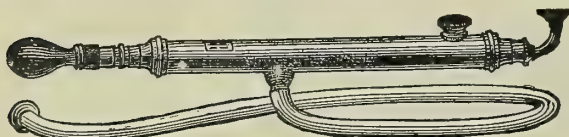
No. 5, \$6.00.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Stream and Two Spray Roses. This syringe is in general use with horticulturists in the United States and Europe. With side pieces on barrel. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches.



No. 6, \$7.00.

Best Conical Valve Syringe, large size, with One Spray Rose and Goose-Neck Angle Joint, turning in all directions, for washing the under surface of the leaves of plants and flowers, cleansing them from insects, etc. Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches.



Eclipse Combined Syringe and Force Pump.



Rubber Sprinkler. \$1.



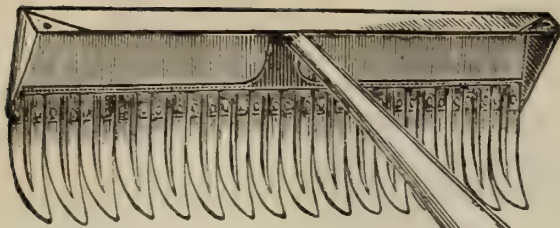
Rubber Sprinkler, Angle-Neck. \$1.

The Eclipse Combined Syringe and Force Pump.—This is an excellent combination, easily worked and very powerful, throwing a continuous stream for 50 feet with as little exertion as is required for the smallest syringe. By means of the hose attached, water, etc., may be drawn from a tank or stream, thus insuring a continuous flow. With the elbow joint attached, it is the most perfect apparatus for cleaning the under surface of leaves, etc. With 4 feet of hose, complete, \$6; fixed elbow joint, 75 cents. Large size syringe, \$7.75; fixed elbow joint, \$1.

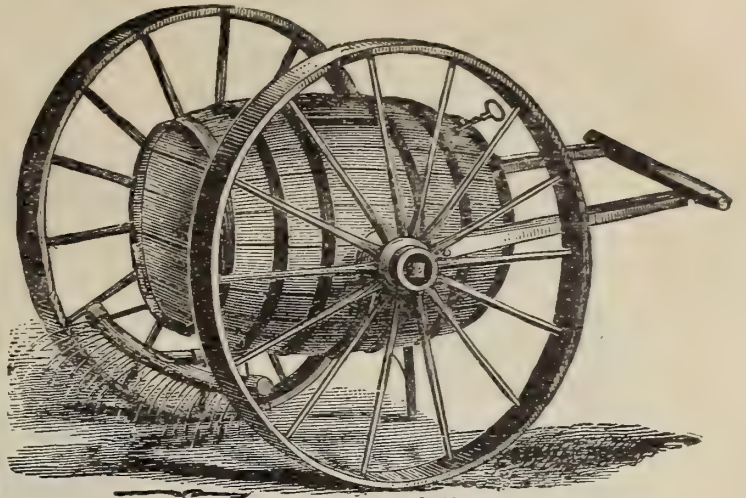
Rubber Sprinkler, for florists' use and window gardening, \$1.

Angle-Neck Rubber Sprinkler, \$1.

Woodason's Atomizer, for the application of all liquid insecticides, \$2.



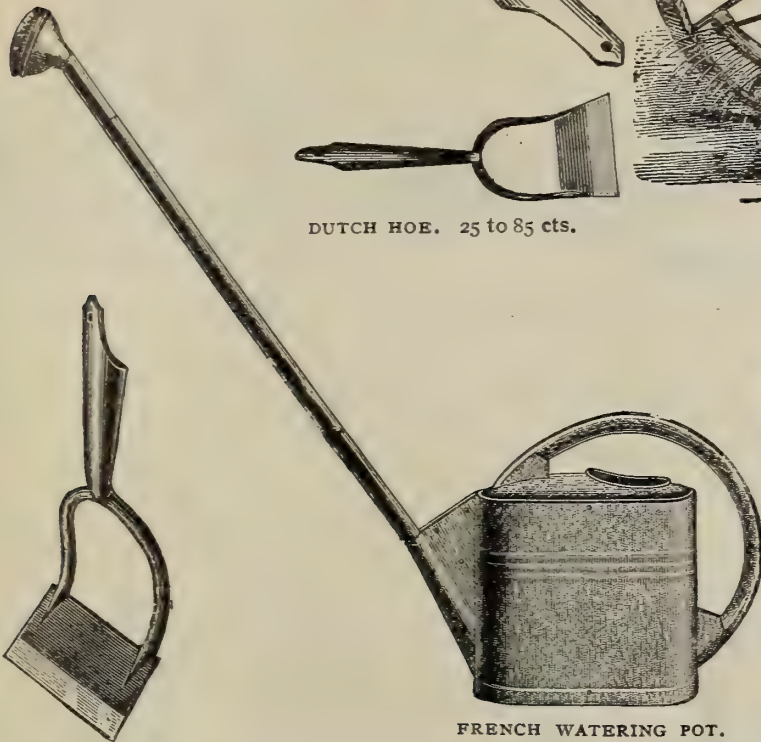
ENGLISH DAISY RAKE. \$2.50 to \$3.50.



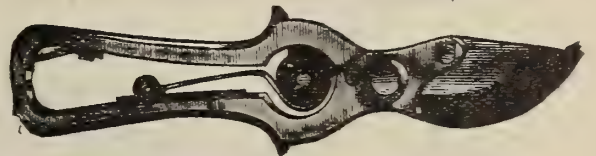
SPRINKLING BARREL. \$38.



DUTCH HOE. 25 to 85 cts.



FRENCH WATERING POT.
\$1.50 to \$2.



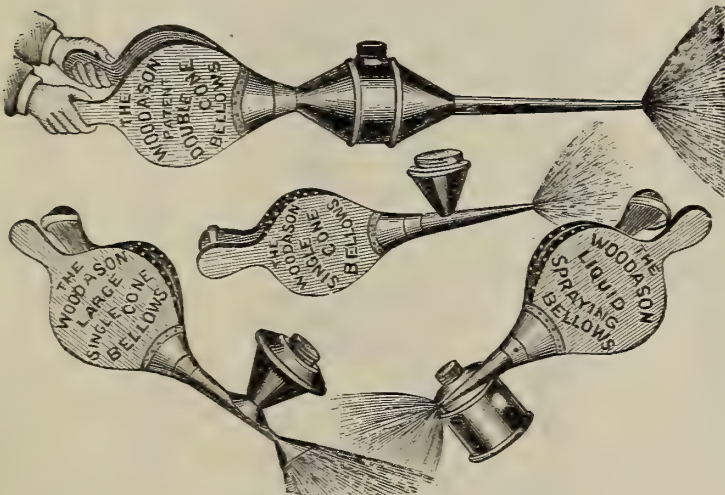
WATCH-SPRING PRUNING SHEARS. \$1.25 and \$1.50.



SCUFFLE HOE.
25 to 85 cts.



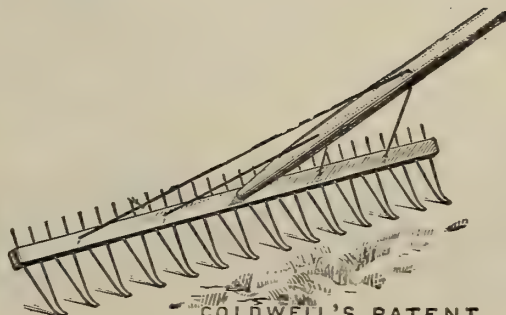
EXCELSIOR WEEDER. 15 cts.



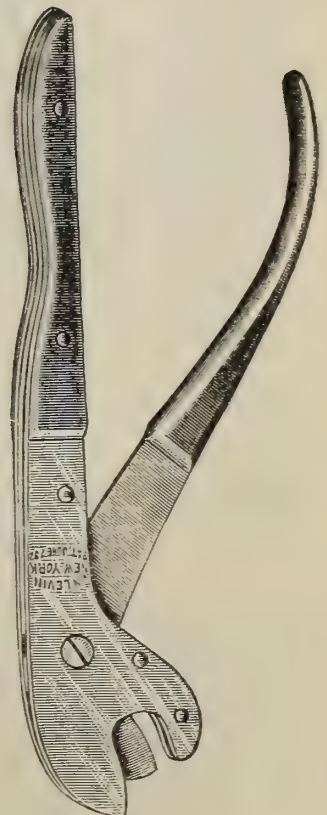
WOODASON'S BELLOWS. \$1, \$2 and \$3.



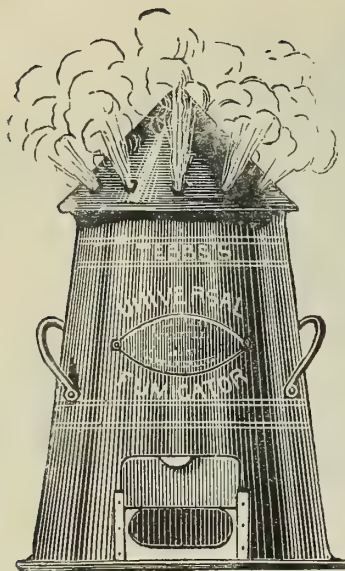
DIBBLE. 35 cents.



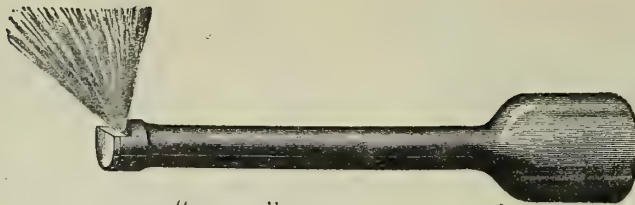
COLDWELL'S PATENT.
LAWN AND SCARIFYING RAKE. 75 cents.



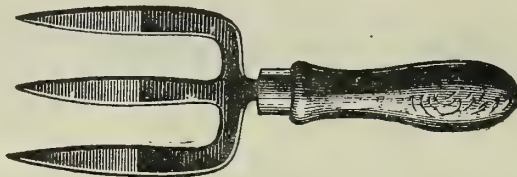
THE LEVIN PRUNER. \$1.



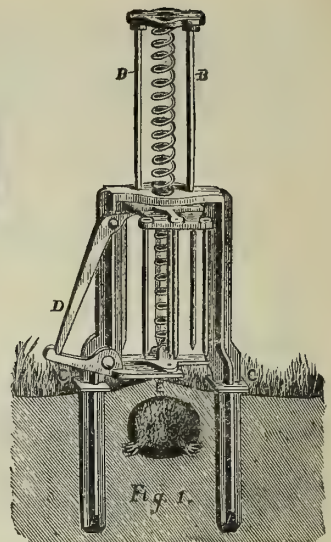
TEBB'S "UNIVERSAL" FUMIGATOR.
\$1.50 to \$2.



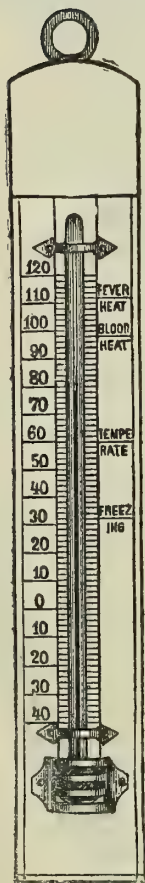
THE "STOTT" PATENT SPRAYER. \$1.



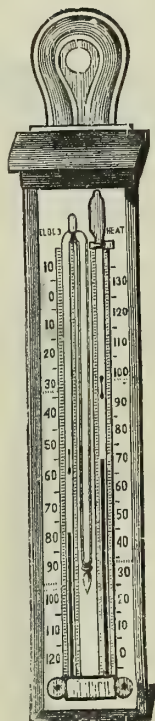
LADIES' SHORT-HANDLED FORK. 60 cts. to \$1.



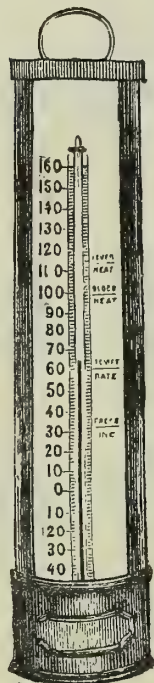
OLMSTED'S MOLE TRAP. \$1.50



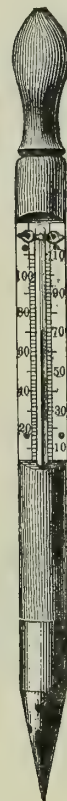
PORCELAIN
THERMOME-
TER. \$1.



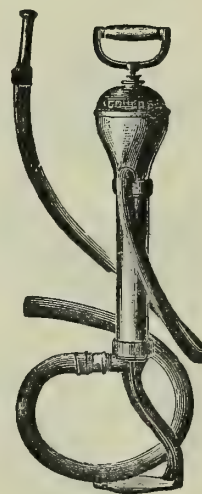
SELF-REGISTER-
ING THERMOME-
TER. \$2.50.



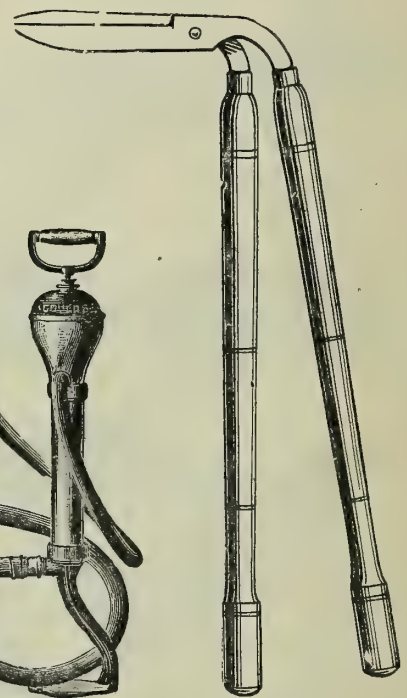
TIN CASE, FIG. 1
THERMOMETER.
30 cents.



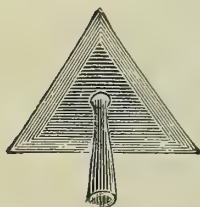
HOT-BED THER-
MOMETER. \$2.50.



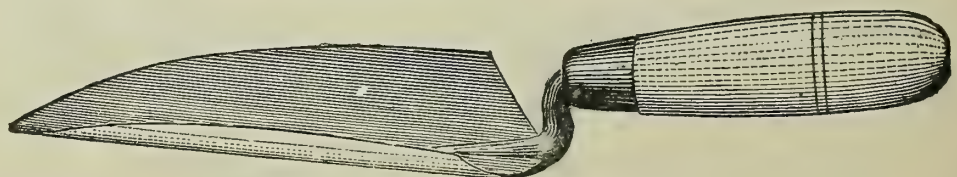
GOULD'S PORTABLE
BRASS AQUAJECT. \$6.



BORDER SHEARS.
\$2.25 to \$2.75.



TRIANGLE HOE. 50 to 75 cts.



CAST-STEEL GARDEN TROWEL. 50 to 60 cts.

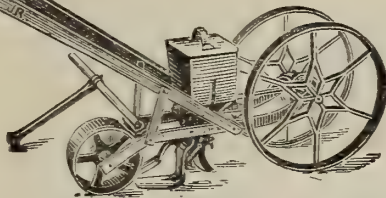
THE "PLANET JR." SEED DRILLS AND WHEEL HOES.

These perfect tools are famous the world over. We cannot illustrate the whole line, which includes Horse Hoes, Harrows, Celery Hillers, Potato Diggers, etc., but will send free a finely illustrated book. It is invaluable to every grower of seeds. Send at once for it.

The "Planet Jr." Hill-Dropping Seed Drill.

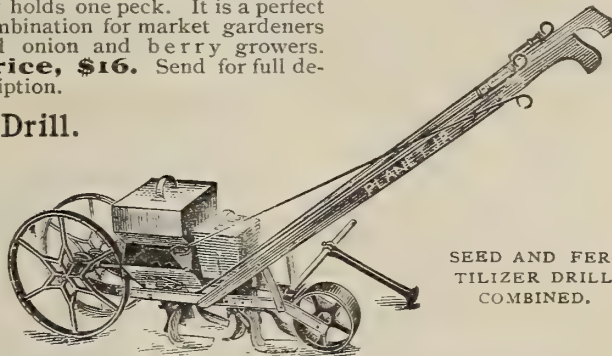
This newest member of the "Planet Jr." family is the most reliable and accurate seed sower on the market. It holds two quarts, has force feed, and sows and covers any depth desired, but its distinctive feature is that it will not only sow perfectly in Drills but also in Hills 4, 6, 8 or 12 inches apart. This is a most important feature, as it saves seed, insures a regular, vigorous crop, and saves an immense amount of tedious hand labor in thinning out. Everybody who wants the best Seed Drill obtainable should buy this Drill. **Price, \$11.**

HILL-DROPPING
SEED DRILL.



The "Planet Jr." Seed and Fertilizer Drill Combined.

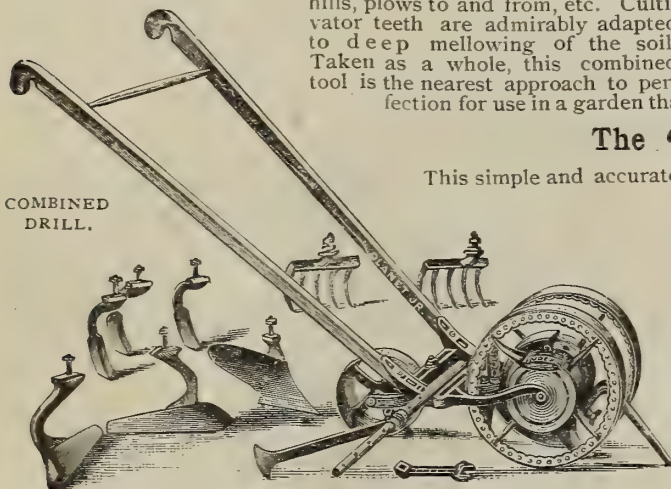
This machine does all that the above tool does, and in addition sows Fertilizer in either Drills or Hills, and in any quantity, either above or below the seed. The Fertilizer hopper holds one peck. It is a perfect combination for market gardeners and onion and berry growers. **Price, \$16.** Send for full description.



SEED AND FER-
TILIZER DRILL
COMBINED.

The "Planet Jr." Combined Drill.

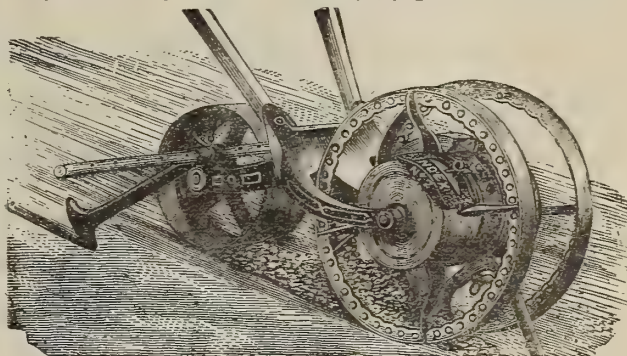
This is unquestionably the most popular and perfect machine of its kind made. Has a seed Drill, and is the same as the No. 2, except in size; holds one quart. It has all the tools shown in the cut. The rakes are invaluable in preparing the ground for planting, cultivating, etc. The hoes work closely and safely all rows up to 16 inches wide at one passage. The plow opens furrows, covers them, hills, plows to and from, etc. Cultivator teeth are admirably adapted to deep mellowing of the soil. Taken as a whole, this combined tool is the nearest approach to perfection for use in a garden that can be devised in a single implement. **Price, \$10.**



COMBINED
DRILL.

The "Planet Jr." No. 2 Drill.

This simple and accurate Drill has been the standard machine for years. It holds two and one-half quarts. Sows all garden seeds accurately in any desired thickness or depth; opens, drops, covers, rolls down and marks the next row, all at one passage. It is especially good for sowing difficult seeds, such as carrot, parsnip, beet and salsify, and delicate seeds like cabbage. This machine and the "Planet Jr." Double-wheel Hoe make an excellent combination for market gardeners, and especially for onion growers. **Price, \$7.50.**



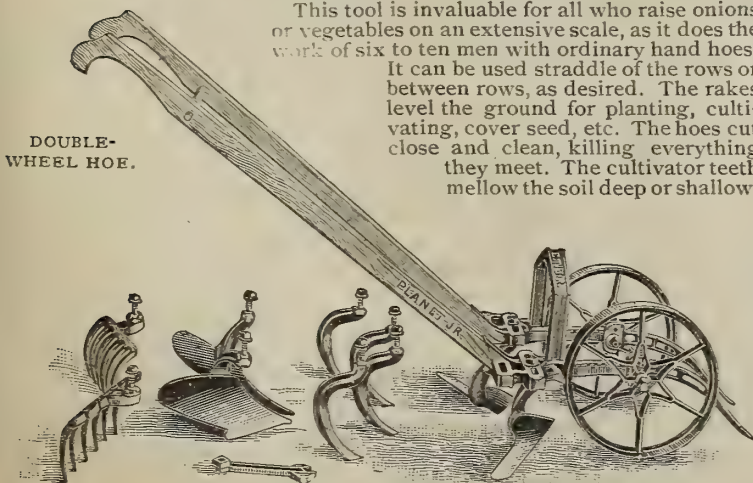
NO. 2 DRILL.

The "Planet Jr." Double-wheel Hoe.

This tool is invaluable for all who raise onions or vegetables on an extensive scale, as it does the work of six to ten men with ordinary hand hoes.

It can be used straddle of the rows or between rows, as desired. The rakes level the ground for planting, cultivating, cover seed, etc. The hoes cut close and clean, killing everything they meet. The cultivator teeth mellow the soil deep or shallow.

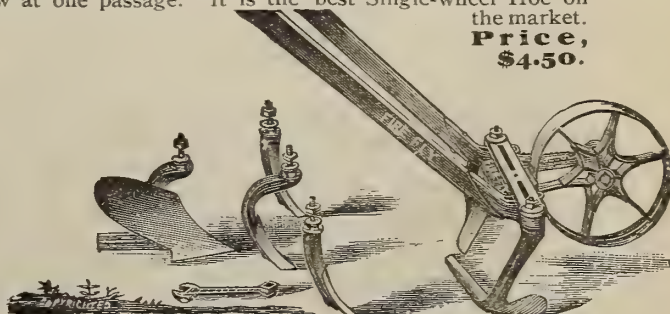
DOUBLE-
WHEEL HOE.



The Fire-fly Single-wheel Hoe.

Great strength, easy running, simple combinations and variety of attachments are striking features of this favorite. The full equipment is shown in the cut. The wheel has an extra broad face and is readily raised or lowered and can be attached one side of the frame, so that one can cultivate both sides of the row at one passage. It is the best Single-wheel Hoe on the market.

**Price,
\$4.50.**



FIRE-FLY SINGLE-WHEEL HOE.

They are useful for marking out. The plows lay out deep furrows and cover them, hill up or plow away as desired. The leaf guards allow cultivation of large plants, such as beets, carrots, parsnips, beans and peas. No vegetable grower can afford to be without it.

Price complete, \$7.00. Price plain (one pair of hoes only), \$4.

FERTILIZERS.

These Fertilizers are specially manufactured for us, and are reliable and efficient for the purposes specified. Bone basis guaranteed.

Great care should be taken that all Fertilizers are well incorporated with the soil, so as not to come in contact with and destroy the vitality of the seed sown.

THORBURN'S COMPLETE MANURE.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 3 to 3½ per cent.; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 8 to 10 per cent.; sulphate of potash, 7 to 7½ per cent.; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc.

Adapted for use on all crops, such as corn, tomatoes, potatoes, peas, beans and early vegetables, and is especially suited for grain crops and for seeding down grass.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$35; single bags of 167 lbs., \$3.50; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2; 50 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cts.

THORBURN'S POTATO MANURE.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 4½ to 5 per cent.; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 7 to 9 per cent.; actual potash, 9 to 10 per cent.; sulphate of magnesia, soda, lime, sulphuric acid, etc.

This manure is for special use on the potato crop, and is also adapted for sweet potatoes, vines and fruit trees, and all leguminous plants.


Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$43; single bags of 167 lbs., \$4; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

THORBURN'S LAWN FERTILIZER.

Guaranteed to contain ammonia, 5 to 6 per cent.; phosphoric acid, all soluble, 5½ to 7 per cent.; actual potash, 7½ to 8½ per cent.; lime, sulphate of magnesia, soda, sulphuric acid, etc.

Specially prepared for lawns and meadows as a top dressing, imparting to grass a rich green color and vigorous growth.

Price—In 167-lb. bags, per ton, \$43; single bags of 167 lbs., \$4; per bag of 75 lbs., \$2.50; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$1; 10 lbs., 50 cents.

 Quantity required per acre on soils not impoverished, about one-half ton.

OTHER FERTILIZERS.

Ground Bone Meal 5 lbs., 25 cts.; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2; per ton, \$32.
" " No. 3 per 100 lbs., \$2.75; per ton, \$40.
Crushed or Coarse Bone per 100 lbs., \$3; per ton, \$45.
Guano, Peruvian 2-lb. boxes, 25 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$4; per bag or ton, according to market.
Unleached Wood Ashes per ton, \$22. In less quantities, \$2.50 per bag of 167 lbs.
Thorburn's Floralis or Concentrated Plant Food. Best Fertilizer for general use . . 2-lb. boxes, 25 cts.
Sheep Manure, Pulverized. Excellent for lawns. 5-lbs., 30c.; 25-lbs., \$1.25; 50-lbs., \$2; 100-lb. bag, \$3; ton, \$45.

INSECTICIDES. (INSECT DESTROYERS.)

Per lb.

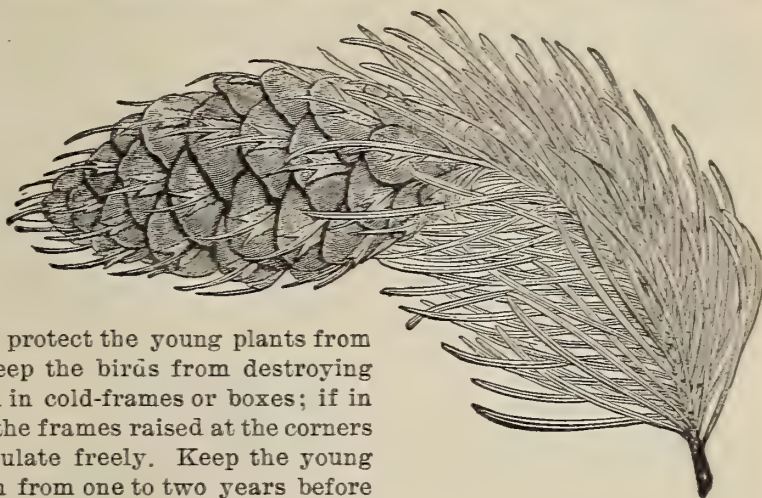
Fir-Tree Oil. Destroys all plant insects without injuring the plant. Dilute in the proportion of one pint to twenty gallons of water ½-pt., 40 cts.; pt., 75 cts.; qt., \$1.25; ½ gal., \$2.25; gal., \$4.
Gishurst's Compound. A certain remedy for greenfly, scale, mealy bug, etc. Excellent for greenhouse use. Full directions for use on each box per lb. box, 50 cts.
Hellebore White, Powdered. An excellent protection from currant worms, grape slugs, etc. May be applied dry by dusting on with bellows, or as a liquid mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 30 gallons of water . \$0 30
Paris Green, Pure. Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 200 gallons of water it will prove effective against all chewing insects 30
Little's Antipest. A sure destroyer of all insect pests. It is non-poisonous and harmless to vegetation. Mixed with water in the following proportions, it is effectual against—Greenfly, 1 pt. to 10 gallons of water; mealy bug, 1 pt. to 1½ gallons; red spider, 1 pt. to 2 gallons; ants, wireworms and slugs, 1 pt. to 1 gallon ½ gal. can, \$1.50; gal. can, \$2.50 .
London Purple. As destructive to insects as the Paris Green, and is more easily dissolved 25
Slug Shot (Hammond's). Excellent for destroying cabbage, turnip and beetfly, potato bugs, currant worms, etc. Prepared ready for use . 5-lb. package, 30 cents; 10-lb. package, 50 cents; 100 lbs., \$4.
Sulphur, Powdered. Valuable for protecting against mildew on grapes, roses, etc. . . . 10 lbs., 60 cts. . . 10
Tobacco Soap. Dissolve in proportion of 2 ounces to a gallon of water and apply with a syringe or atomizer. It will destroy rose-slugs, aphides, greenfly, bark-lice, etc. per ½ lb. tin, 25 cts.
Tobacco Dust. If dusted on *while the foliage is moist* it destroys rose-lice, cabbage and turnip fleas, etc. Spread upon the ground it keeps off all earth insects, and also acts as an excellent fertilizer 5-lb. package, 30 cts.; 10-lb. package, 50 cts.; per 100 lbs., \$2.50 .
Tobacco Stems. For fumigating plants infested with greenfly, etc. . 100 lbs., \$2; bales of about 250 lbs., \$4.
Whale-Oil Soap. For washing trees and destroying all insects on the bark. Mixed at the rate of 1 lb. to 4 gallons of water, it will rid cabbage, rose bushes, peach trees, etc., of the aphides that so often infest themIn boxes of 2 lbs., 30 cts.; 5 lbs., 70 cts.; 10 lbs., \$1; 20 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lb. keg, \$5.50.
Bordeaux Mixture. For all fungoid diseases, such as mildew and the various rots of the grape. It is prepared as follows: Dissolve 6 lbs. sulphate of copper (blue vitriol) in 6 gallons of hot water; in another vessel slake 4 lbs. of fresh lime in 6 gallons of cold water. When both are cool, pour the two mixtures together and add 10 gallons of water. This then, when all is thoroughly mixed, is ready for use, and may be applied at any time without injury to the foliage.

Price for blue vitriol varies from 10 cts. to 15 cts. per lb., in quantities.

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

HOW TO GROW THEM.

In order to preserve seeds of CONIFERS and other EVERGREEN TREES it is best to keep them in perfectly dry sand until the time of sowing. For this latitude, the seeds should be sown thinly, as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in beds of fine, sandy loam. Cover to the depth of about the thickness of the seed, and press the beds gently with the back of the spade to firm the earth around the seeds. Great care must be taken not to give too much water, as the young plants damp off very easily. Water with a very fine rose, but never so that the ground becomes soggy. Some shade must be used to protect the young plants from the hot, drying sun and winds, and also to keep the birds from destroying them. Seeds of the rarer sorts may be sown in cold-frames or boxes; if in cold-frames the sashes should be shaded and the frames raised at the corners three or four inches to allow the air to circulate freely. Keep the young plants well weeded, and allow them to remain from one to two years before transplanting.



PICEA DOUGLASII.

The propagation of DECIDUOUS TREES from seeds is less difficult than that of Evergreen species, a little attention only being required to sow at the proper season to insure success. ACORNS, HICKORY-NUTS, CHESTNUTS and WALNUTS should be planted in autumn, or kept during the winter in sand or moss. They shrivel up by too long exposure to the air, and many of them lose their power of vegetating. Those seeds with hard shells, like the LOCUST, GYMNOCLADUS, etc., should be planted in autumn, or placed in boxes with sand and exposed to frost before planting. They may not vegetate till the second year after planting, but if these seeds are received too late in the spring to expose them to the action of the frost, they may be put into a vessel of hot water for an hour or so before planting. AMERICAN ELM, SILVER MAPLE and a few other sorts ripen their seeds early in summer, and, if gathered and planted soon after they fall from the tree, will make fine plants the same season. The seeds of other DECIDUOUS TREES and SHRUBS should be planted from the middle of April to the middle of May, in drills about two feet apart and covered about half an inch in depth, according to size.

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS.

We do not sell Tree or Shrub seeds in quantities of less than an ounce of any one variety, except those quoted at over twenty-five cents per ounce; of these, twenty-five cent packets may be ordered.

Under the new nomenclature some species formerly attached to *Abies* have been placed under *Picea*, which see.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Abies	balsamea	Balsam Fir	\$0 20 \$1 25
"	amabilis	Lovely Silver Fir. 250 feet high	50 5 00
"	bracteata	Leafy-bracted Silver Fir. Massive, deep green foliage	1 00 14 00
"	brachyphylla	Short-leaved Fir	60 7 00
"	Canadensis	Hemlock Spruce	40 4 00
"	concolor	California White Silver Fir	50 5 00
"	firma	Japan Silver Fir. Very hardy; graceful pyramidal form	35 3 50
"	grandis	Great Silver Fir of Oregon	35 3 50
"	magnifica	Superb Silver Fir. 200 feet high; stately habit	60 6 00
"	macrocarpa	The Great-coned Spruce of California	40 4 00
"	Mariesii	A new Japanese Silver Fir	75 8 00
"	Nordmanniana	Nordmann's Fir	25 2 50
"	nobilis	Noble Fir, from California	60 7 00
"	pectinata	European Silver Fir	10 60
"	Pinsapo	Spanish Fir	25 2 50
"	sachalinensis	A tall pyramidal species from Japan	80 10 00
"	Veitchii	A tall, slender, handsome tree, upwards of 100 feet high	75 8 00
Arctostaphylos	glauca	Great-berried Manzanita	20 1 50
"	pungens	Erect Manzanita	20 1 50
"	tomentosa . . . . .	. . . . .	30 3 00
"	uva-ursi	Bear-berry	40 4 00
Azalea	arborescens	Smooth Azalea	60 7 00
"	calendulacea	Flame-colored Shrub (in pods)	40 4 00


EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Azalea	Vaseyi	A beautiful native variety from North Carolina (pods) . . .	\$1 00
"	viscosa	White Swamp Honeysuckle (pods)	40 \$4 00
Buxus	sempervirens	Evergreen Box	20 1 50
Cedrus	Atlantica argentea	Mount Atlas Cedar	30 3 00
"	Deodara	Deodar or Himalayan Cedar	40 4 00
"	Libani	Cedar of Lebanon cones, 25 cents each .	40 4 00
Chamæcyparis	(Retinospora) obtusa	Japan Cypress. 70 to 100 feet	60 6 00
"	pisifera	Japan Cypress. A much smaller variety than the above . .	60 6 00
Cotoneaster	buxifolia	Hardy evergreen Box-leaved shrub	30 3 00
Cryptomeria	Japonica	Japanese Cedar. Attractive; grows rapidly to great height .	20 1 50
Cupressus	horizontalis	Horizontal Cypress	20 1 50
"	Guadalupensis	From California	40 4 00
"	Goveniana	Goven's Dwarf Cypress	40 4 00
"	Lawsoniana	Lawson's Cypress. The most graceful of the Cypresses . .	40 4 00
"	MacNabiana	Only 10 to 20 feet high; dense foliage; fine pyramidal form .	30 3 00
"	macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress. 60 feet high; vigorous, very hardy . .	20 1 25
"	sempervirens	Evergreen Cypress. Fine decorative evergreen	20 1 25
"	thyoides	White Cedar (pods)	30 3 00
Juniperus	communis	European Juniper	10 50
"	oxycedrus	Sharp-leaved Cedar	10 1 00
"	prostrata	Prostrate Cedar	10 50
"	Virginiana	Red Cedar	10 50
Libocedrus	decurrens	California White Cedar. Erect and compact-growing tree .	40 4 00
Picea	Ajanensis	A beautiful Japanese Fir	1 00 10 00
"	Alcoquiana	Japan Fir. A lofty pyramidal Spruce Fir	75 8 00
"	Douglasii	Douglas' Spruce	30 3 50
"	Engelmannii	Engelmann's Spruce	75 9 00
"	excelsa	Norway Spruce	15 1 00
"	Menziesii	Menzie's Fir; most graceful	50 5 00
"	nigra	Black Spruce	35 3 50
"	polita	The "Tiger's-tail Fir" of the Japanese. Beautiful lawn tree	75 9 00
"	pungens	Rocky Mountain or Colorado Blue Spruce	60 7 00
"	taxifolia	Washington Silver Fir	40 4 00
"	Williamsonii (Pattoniana)	Williamson's California Spruce	60 7 00
"	Yessoensis	From Japan	1 00 12 00
Pinus	Aleppica	French Pine	20 2 00
"	australis	Yellow Pine	40 4 50
"	Austriaca	Austrian Pine. Rapid growth; somber and massive aspect	15 1 25
"	Canariensis	Canary Island Pine	30 3 00
"	Cembra	Cembran Stone Pine	10 40
"	Cephalonica vera	Greek Silver Fir	40 4 00
"	contorta	Twisted Pine	75 8 00
"	Coulteri	Coulter's California Pine	40 4 00
"	densiflora	Japan Pine. Rapid-growing and hardy; very beautiful . .	40 4 00
"	excelsa	Long-leaved Bhotan Pine	40 4 00
"	flexilis	Graceful Pine of California	75 8 00
"	insignis	Oregon Pitch Pine. A beautiful tree of medium height . .	30 3 00
"	Jeffreyi	Jeffrey's Pine. 150 feet high; clustered foliage	40 4 00
"	Koraiensis	From Japan. Small size, compact habit and elegant foliage	1 00 10 00
"	Lambertiana	Sugar Pine	30 3 00
"	Laricio	Corsican Pine. Tall, fast-growing, straight tree	20 1 50
"	Llaveana	Llav's Mexican Pine	40 4 00
"	maritima	Seaside Pine	10 40
"	Massoniana	Chinese Pine. Resembles <i>P. densiflora</i>	30 3 00
"	muricata	Bishop's Pine; very distinct; medium size	60 7 00
"	parviflora	Small size and dense foliage; fine for lawns and shrubbery .	60 6 00
"	Pinea	Stone Pine. Tall and extremely picturesque	10 40
"	ponderosa (Benthamiana)	Heavy Pine. A large, massive tree, 150 to 200 feet high . .	40 4 00
"	rigida	Northern Pitch Pine	35 3 50
"	Sabiniana	Sabine's Nut Pine	25 2 50
"	Strobus	White Pine. Tall, straight, with conical top	20 2 00
"	sylvestris	Scotch Pine. 80 to 100 feet; deep somber green color . . .	25 1 25
"	Torreyana	Torrey's Pine. Tall, with tufted foliage	30 3 00
"	tuberculata	Tuberled Pine of California	60 6 00
Sciadopitys	verticillata	The Umbrella Pine of Japan. Tall conical tree, 100 ft. high	75 8 00

EVERGREEN TREE SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Sequoia gigantea	Big Tree of California. The largest of all forest trees	\$1 00	\$12 00
" <i>sempervirens</i>	California Redwood. Next in size to the Big Tree	40	4 00
Taxus baccata	European Yew. Lives from 2,000 to 3,000 years	25	1 50
" <i>cuspidata</i>	Japanese Yew	1 00	10 00
Thea viridis	The Tea Plant	20	2 00
Thuja aurea	Golden Arbor-vitæ	20	1 50
" <i>articulata</i>	Jointed " The Arar Tree	75	
" <i>occidentalis</i>	American "	25	2 50
" <i>orientalis</i>	Chinese "	15	1 00
" <i>compacta</i>	Compact "	20	2 00
" <i>gigantea</i>	Giant Oregon Arbor-vitæ. 150 feet high	60	6 00
" <i>Tatarica</i>	Tartarian Arbor-vitæ	30	3 00
Thujopsis dolabrata	Japanese Thuja. A beautiful pyramidal tree; fine for lawns	60	7 00
" <i>Standishii</i>	From Japan	1 00	10 00
Torreya Californica	California Nutmeg	25	2 00
" <i>nucifera</i>	Japanese Nutmeg	40	4 00
Tsuga Sieboldii	Siebold's Japan Spruce	75	8 00
Yucca baccata	Berry-bearing Yucca	40	4 00
" <i>filamentosa</i>	Threaded Yucca; Adam's Needle	50	5 00
" <i>gloriosa</i>	Mound Lily	50	5 00
" <i>Whipplei</i>	Whipple's Yucca	40	4 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS.

 We do not sell Tree or Shrub seeds in quantities of less than one ounce of any one variety, except those quoted at over twenty-five cents per ounce; of these, twenty-five cent packets may be ordered.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Acer campestre	European Field Maple	\$0 10	\$0 50
" <i>circinatum</i>	Round-leaved Maple	20	1 50
" <i>glabrum</i>	Oregon Maple	20	2 00
" <i>Japonicum</i>	Japanese Maple	60	6 00
" <i>macrophyllum</i>	Large-leaved Maple	10	75
" <i>platanoides</i>	Norway Maple. Very handsome and hardy species	10	50
" <i>pseudo-platanus</i>	The Great Sycamore Maple	10	50
" <i>rubrum</i>	Red Maple	20	2 00
" <i>spicatum</i>	Mountain Maple	20	2 00
Actinidia arguta	A beautiful Japanese climber, with white, fragrant flowers	2 00	
Æsculus flava	Sweet or Yellow Buckeye		25
" <i>glabra</i>	Ohio Buckeye		25
Ailantus glandulosus	Tree of Heaven. Of tropical appearance; fine for parks	15	1 25
Alnus communis	Common Alder. Grows well in muddy ground	15	75
" <i>incana</i>	Smooth White Alder	15	75
" <i>Oregona</i>	Oregon Alder	75	8 00
" <i>viridis</i>	Green or Mountain Alder	40	4 00
Amelanchier Canadensis	Shad-bush (Service-berry)	20	2 00
Amorpha fruticosa	Bastard Indigo. 6 to 9 feet; elegant leaves and purple flowers	20	1 00
Ampelopsis Veitchii	Japan or Boston Ivy. The best vine for covering houses	20	1 50
" <i>quinquefolia</i>	American Ivy, or Virginia Creeper	20	1 50
Amygdalis vulgaris	Hard-shell, Sweet Almond		30
Andromeda arborea	Tree Andromeda (Sour Wood)	40	4 00
" <i>ligustrina</i>		20	
" <i>Mariana</i>	Stagger-bush (pods)	20	
" <i>racemosa</i>	Pepper-bush (pods)	20	
Anona squamosa	The Sweet Sop	15	1 50
Arbutus Menziesii	Madrona Tree	30	3 00
" <i>Unedo</i>	Strawberry-bush. Bears fruit resembling a strawberry	20	2 00
Asimina triloba	Papaw or Custard-apple	15	75
Baccharis halimifolia	Groundsel-tree. 6 to 12 feet high (in pods)	30	3 00
Berberis aquifolium	Holly-leaved Barberry	20	2 00
" <i>nervosa</i>	Nerve-leaved Barberry	60	6 00
" <i>Thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry	1 00	10 00
" <i>vulgaris</i>	Common Barberry	15	1 00
" <i>purpurea</i>	Purple-leaved Barberry	20	2 00
Betula Americana alba	White American Birch	20	2 00
" <i>alba</i>	White European Birch	15	50
" <i>lenta</i>	Mountain Mahogany; Sweet or Cherry Birch	20	1 50

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
		\$0 20	\$2 00
Betula populifolia	Poplar-leaved Birch		
“ papyracea	Paper Birch. The Indians used its bark for making canoes	20	2 00
Broussonetia papyrifera	Paper Mulberry	25	2 50
Callicarpa Americana	French Mulberry	25	2 50
Calycanthus Floridus	Sweet-scented Shrub, or Carolina Allspice	15	1 00
“ occidentalis	Western Allspice. Larger-growing than the above	50	5 00
Camellia Japonica	From Japan	15	1 50
Carpinus Americana	Blue or Water Beech	20	1 50
Castanea Japonica	Large Japan Chestnut. Fine spreading tree	10	75
“ Americana	American Chestnut		35
Catalpa bignonioides	Flowering Catalpa	15	1 25
“ speciosa	Hardy Catalpa	15	75
“ Teas' Hybrid	Hybrid Catalpa	25	2 50
Ceanothus divaricatus	Branching Red Root	50	
“ integerrimus	Entire-leaved Redroot	50	
“ thyrsiflorus	California Lilac	50	
“ velutinus	Soft-leaved Redroot	50	
Celastrus scandens	Wax Work, or Climbing Bitter-sweet	15	1 50
Celtis australis	European Nettle-tree	20	1 00
“ occidentalis	Sugarberry or Hackberry	20	1 50
Cephalanthus occidentalis	Buttonball Bush	15	1 00
Cercis Canadensis	American Judas Tree. Irregular habit, but fine foliage	15	1 50
“ siliquastrum	European Judas Tree. A small, handsome foliage tree	20	1 00
Ceratonia Siliqua	St. John's Bread	15	1 00
Chionanthus Virginica	Virginian Fringe-tree	40	4 00
Citrus trifoliata	Small, graceful orange tree from Japan	25	2 50
Cladrastis tinctoria	Yellow-wood. Beautiful and ornamental lawn tree	75	7 00
Clematis viticella	Purple Virgin's Bower. One of the best old sorts	20	1 50
“ flammula	White Virgin's Bower	20	1 50
“ vitalba	Traveler's Joy	20	1 50
“ Virginiana	Virgin's Bower	20	2 00
Clethra alnifolia	Sweet Pepper-bush (pods)	20	2 00
Colutea arborescens	Shrubby Bladder-Senna. Yellow flowers	20	1 00
Cornus alternifolia	Alternate-leaved Dogwood	20	1 50
“ brachypoda	Japanese Dogwood	30	3 00
“ Californica	Californian Dogwood	30	3 00
“ Florida	Flowering Dogwood	10	60
“ mascula	Cornelian Cherry	10	1 00
“ Nuttallii	Nuttall's Dogwood Box Tree	20	2 00
“ paniculata	Panicked Cornel	15	1 50
“ sanguinea	Scarlet Dogwood	10	1 00
“ sericea	Silky Cornel	15	1 50
“ stolonifera	Osier Dogwood	15	1 50
Coronilla Emerus	Scorpion Senna	30	3 00
Cratægus coccinea	Scarlet-fruited Thorn	10	75
“ Crus-Galli	Cockspur Thorn	15	1 50
“ Oxyacantha	Hawthorn	10	50
“ tomentosa	Black Thorn	10	1 00
Cytisus alpinus	Alpine or Scotch Laburnum. Grows rapidly to 30 or 40 feet	20	1 50
“ Laburnum	Laburnum (Golden Chain)	10	75
Daphne Mezereum	Mezereon	50	
Deutzia scabra	White Deutzia. Very handsome, erect shrub	30	3 00
Diervilla sessilifolia	Bush Honeysuckle. From North Carolina	2 00	
Diospyros Lotus	European Persimmon	10	1 00
“ Kaki	The Keg-fig of Japan. Excellent fruit, resembling a plum	15	1 50
“ Mexicana	Mexican Persimmon	20	2 00
“ Virginiana	Wild Persimmon	15	75
Elæagnus angustifolia	Oleaster. Highly fragrant flowers, abounding in honey	20	2 00
Eriobotrya (Photinia) Japonica	Japan Medlar	20	2 00
Erythea armata (Brahea armata)	From California	30	3 00
“ edulis (Brahea edulis)	From California	30	3 00
Eucalyptus globulus	Tasmanian Blue-gum. Of exceedingly rapid growth	40	4 00
Euonymus alata	From Japan	25	2 50
“ Europæa	European Burning-bush. Has pale scarlet fruit	10	1 00
Fagus sylvatica	European Beech	10	30

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Fagus sylvatica <i>purpurea</i>	Purple European Beech	\$0 15	\$1 50
Fraxinus alba <i>Americana</i>	White American Ash	10	40
“ <i>acuminata</i>	Yellow American Ash	10	75
“ <i>excelsior</i>	The Common or European Ash. Grows 80 to 100 feet	10	50
“ “ <i>pendula</i>	Weeping Ash	10	50
“ <i>Oregona</i>	Oregon Ash	20	2 00
“ <i>Ornus</i>	Flowering Ash	10	60
“ <i>sambucifolia</i>	Black or Water Ash	10	60
Gaultheria procumbens	Creeping Wintergreen	20	2 00
“ <i>Shallon</i>	California Winterberry; edible fruit	40	4 00
Gaylussacia dumosa	Dwarf Huckleberry	30	3 00
“ <i>frondosa</i>	Blue Dangleberry	30	3 00
“ <i>resinosa</i>	Black Huckleberry	30	3 00
Genista scoparia	Scotch Broom. Slender, silky branches; bright yellow flowers	10	50
“ <i>tinctoria</i>	Green Broom. Bears yellow flowers in profusion all summer	20	1 50
“ <i>juncea</i>	Rush-leaved Broom. Large, yellow, fragrant flowers	10	1 00
Ginkgo biloba (See <i>Salisburia</i>).			
Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey Locust. Fine for hedges	10	40
“ <i>horrida</i>	Horrid Thorn. The stems are armed with strong thorns	15	1 00
“ <i>Japonica</i>	Japanese Honey Locust	30	3 00
Gymnocladus Canadensis	Kentucky Coffee Tree. Rapid grower; fine feathery foliage	10	75
Halesia tetraptera	Silver-bell. The “Snowdrop Tree” of Carolina	30	3 00
Hamamelis Japonica	Japanese Witch-hazel	25	2 50
“ <i>Virginica</i>	Witch-hazel. Covered with curious yellow flowers in fall	40	4 00
Hedera Helix	English or Hardy Ivy	15	1 00
Hibiscus Syriacus <i>fl. pl.</i>	Double Rose of Sharon	15	1 25
Hydrangea radiata	Wild Hydrangea, from North Carolina	25	2 50
Idesia polycarpa	A new tree from Japan	75	
Ilex aquifolium	European Holly. The handsomest of Evergreens	20	75
“ <i>monticola</i>	Deciduous Mountain Holly	50	5 00
“ <i>opaca</i>	American Holly	20	75
“ <i>verticillata</i>	Black Alder or Winterberry	15	1 50
Indigofera tinctoria	Indigo Tree	15	1 25
Itea Virginica	Virginian Willow. Dense spikes of small white flowers	25	2 50
Juglans cinerea	Butternut per qt., 10 cts.; per bus., \$2.50		
“ <i>nigra</i>	Black Walnut per qt., 10 cts.; per bus., \$2.50		
“ <i>Sieboldi</i>	From Japan	10	75
“ <i>cordiformis</i>	From Japan	10	75
“ <i>regia</i>	English Walnut, or Madeira Nut	10	40
Kalmia angustifolia	American Laurel (pods)	25	
“ <i>latifolia</i>	Mountain Laurel or Calico-bush	1 00	10 00
Koelreuteria paniculata	Chinese Bladder-nut. Very handsome when in flower	20	1 00
Larix Americana	Black American Larch	1 00	10 00
“ <i>Europæa</i>	European Larch	20	1 00
“ <i>leptolepis</i>	Money Pine of Japan. Hardy, rapid grower; fine, erect form	75	8 00
“ <i>occidentalis</i>	Western Larch	1 50	
Laurus Benzoin	Spicewood	20	1 50
“ <i>nobilis</i>	Sweet-Bay	10	75
Leucothoe recurva	Attractive shrub from North Carolina	40	4 00
Ligustrum Japonicum	Japan Privet	15	1 00
“ <i>vulgare</i>	Common Privet	15	1 00
Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweet Gum tree. Of very elegant appearance	30	3 50
Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip-tree. Fine, tall pyramidal tree, with fragrant flowers	10	50
Maclura aurantiaca	Osage Orange	10	50
Magnolia acuminata	Cucumber tree. The young fruit resembles a cucumber	15	1 00
“ <i>Fraseri</i>	Ear-leaved Magnolia	50	5 00
“ <i>hypoleuca</i>	From Japan	20	2 00
“ <i>tripetala</i>	Umbrella Tree	20	2 00
Melia Azedarach	Pride of China, or China Tree	15	1 00
Menispermum Canadense	Moonseed. Valuable for covering bowers, etc.	1 00	10 00
Morus alba	White Mulberry. The leaves are the food of the silkworm	20	1 25
“ <i>Moretti</i>	Dandolos Mulberry	25	2 00
“ <i>alba rosea</i>	Hybrid Mulberry	25	2 00
“ <i>alba fructo-nigra</i>	Hybrid Mulberry	25	2 00
“ <i>nigra-vera</i>	Black Mulberry. The Sycamore tree of the Bible	60	6 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Myrica asplenifolia	Sweet Fern	\$50	\$5 00
“ Californica	Bayberry or Wax-Myrtle of California	40	4 00
“ cerifera	Candleberry-Myrtle. The fruit yields a wax used for candles	15	1 00
“ rubra	From Japan	75	
Myrtus communis	Common Myrtle. Very handsome, fragrant shrub	15	1 50
Nelumbium luteum	American Lotus. Has very fragrant, rich yellow flowers	20	2 00
Nuttallia cerasiformis	Nuttall's Shrub; beautiful	30	3 50
Nyssa multiflora	Sour Gum tree, or Tupelo	15	50
Olea Europæa	Wild Olive	10	75
Oreodaphne Californica	Californian Laurel	25	2 00
Paliurus aculeata	Christ's Thorn. A branching, spiny shrub	15	60
Pardanthus Chinensis	Blackberry Lily	40	4 00
Parkinsonia aculeata	Jerusalem Thorn	20	2 00
Pawlownia imperialis	Pawlownia, or Empress-tree	15	1 25
Philadelphus coronaria	Mock-Orange, or Syringa	25	2 50
Photinia arbutifolia	California Maybush. Numerous white flowers	20	1 50
“ (Eriobotrya) Japonica	Japan Medlar or Loquat	20	2 00
Pistacia vera	Pistachio-nut. Grown for its edible nuts	15	1 25
Platanus occidentalis	Buttonball or Plane-tree	10	50
Populus alba	Abele Tree	20	1 50
“ tremula	Aspen Poplar	20	1 50
Prunus Caroliniana	Cherry Laurel	40	4 00
“ Lusitanica	Portugal Laurel	10	75
“ maritima	Beach Plum. 2 to 3 feet	20	2 00
“ mollis	Oregon Wild Cherry	25	2 50
“ Pennsylvanica	Wild Red Cherry	20	2 00
“ serotina	Wild Black Cherry	10	40
“ Virginica	Choke Cherry	10	75
Ptelea trifoliata	Hop tree	20	1 00
Pyrus arbutifolia	Chokeberry	30	3 00
“ rivularis	Oregon Crab Tree	1 00	10 00
Quercus —Oaks of various sorts in season, from 25 cts. per lb. to \$4 per bushel.			
Rhamnus catharticus	Buckthorn. Extensively used for hedges	10	1 00
“ Carolinus	Alder Buckthorn. Shining green leaves and scarlet flowers	10	1 00
“ Californicus	Californian Buckthorn	50	5 00
“ Purshiana	From Washington	40	4 00
Rhododendron Californicum	California Rose-Bay	1 00	12 00
“ maximum	Great Laurel. 6 to 20 feet	75	8 00
“ punctatum	Small Pink Rhododendron from North Carolina	1 00	10 00
“ Washingtonianum	Washington Rose-Bay	1 50	
Rhus Cotinus	Smoke-tree or Venetian Sumach. 6 feet	25	2 00
“ copallina	Dwarf Sumach	20	1 50
“ glabra	Smooth Sumach. Gray foliage and red berries	20	1 50
“ integrifolia	California Sumach. 5 to 10 feet	20	1 50
“ Laurina	From California	20	2 00
“ venenata	Poison-Sumach. Also called Poison-Elder	20	1 50
Ribes bracteosum	California Black Currant	75	8 00
“ cereum	From Washington	60	6 00
“ Lacustre	From Washington	60	6 00
“ sanguineum	Red Flowering Currant	60	6 00
Robinia pseud-acacia	Yellow Locust. Rapid grower; fine for hedges	10	40
Rosa canina	Dog Rose (for stocks)	10	40
“ blanda	Early Wild Rose	10	1 25
“ Caroliniana	Swamp Rose. 5 to 10 feet; flowers rosy carmine	10	1 25
“ rugosa	White Ramanas Rose. A beautiful hardy variety from Japan	1 00	10 00
“ lucida	Dwarf Wild Rose	15	1 50
“ rubiginosa	Sweetbriar. Delightfully fragrant leaves	15	1 50
“ setigera	Prairie or Climbing Rose. Pale rose flowers	15	1 50
“ hybrida	Hybrid Rose, Mixed	40	4 00
“ gymnocarpa	From Washington	40	4 00
Rubus Nutkanus	Salmon-berry	1 00	10 00
“ leucodermis	White-skinned Raspberry	60	6 00
“ vitifolius	From Washington	60	6 00
“ spectabilis	Showy Raspberry	1 00	10 00

DECIDUOUS TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS—CONTINUED.

		Per oz.	Per lb.
Salisburia adiantifolia	Maidenhair Tree, or Ginkgo. Graceful, fern-like foliage . .	\$0 15	\$1 00
Salix caprea	Goat Willow	20	1 00
“ alba	White Willow	20	1 00
Sambucus Canadensis	Common Elder	20	1 50
“ glauca	Californian Elder	30	3 00
“ Thunbergiana	From Japan	30	3 00
Sassafras officinale	Sassafras	15	1 00
Schinus Molle	Pepper Tree of California	20	1 50
Sophora Japonica	Japanese Sophora. Large tree with elegant foliage . .	15	1 00
“ “ pendula	“ Drooping Sophora. A handsome weeping tree . .	15	1 00
“ speciosa	From Arizona	20	1 50
“ affinis	From Texas	40	4 00
Spiræa Douglasii	Douglas' Rose-colored Spiræa. Erect, handsome shrub . .	60	6 00
“ ariæfolia	Tall California Spiræa	60	6 00
Staphylea pinnata	European Bladdernut. 6 to 8 feet; white flowers	15	1 25
Sterculia platanifolia	Chinese Parasol	30	
Stuartia monadelphæ	From Japan	50	5 00
“ pentagyna	Beautiful shrub from North Carolina	1 50	
Styrax Californica	Fine California shrub	25	2 50
“ Japonica	Beautiful White-flowered Japanese shrub	25	2 50
Syringa vulgaris	Lilac	20	1 50
“ Japonica	New species of Lilac from Japan; foliage 4 to 6 inches long .	1 50	20 00
Taxodium distichum	Deciduous Cypress	10	50
Tecoma radicans	Trumpet-Creeper	25	2 50
Tilia Americana	American Linden	10	75
“ argentea	Silvery Linden. White bark and silvery foliage	10	75
“ Europæa	European Linden or Lime tree. Very stately, 60 to 100 feet	10	75
“ grandiflora	Large-leaved Linden. Handsome variety of the above . .	10	75
“ pubescens	Soft-leaved Linden	15	1 50
Ulmus campestris	Common Elm. Height, 125 feet	15	1 25
“ modiolina	Small-leaved Elm	15	1 00
“ Montana	Large-leaved Elm	15	1 00
Ulex Europæa	Furze, Gorse or Whin	10	60
Ungnadia speciosa	Texan Horse Chestnut	20	1 50
Vaccinium corymbosum	Common or Swamp-Blueberry	30	3 00
“ Pennsylvanicum	Dwarf Blueberry	30	3 00
“ macrocarpum	Cranberry	15	1 00
Viburnum dentatum	Arrow-wood	20	2 00
“ Lantana	Common Wayfaring Tree. 10 to 20 feet	10	1 00
“ latanoides	Hobble-Bush or Bear Haw	25	2 50
“ lentago	Sweet Viburnum	20	1 50
“ nudum	Withe-Rod	30	3 00
“ odoratissimum	From Japan	40	4 00
“ Opulus	Guelder Rose, or Snowball	15	1 00
“ prunifolium	Black Haw	15	1 25
“ Tinus	Laurestinus. 8 to 10 feet	10	1 00
Virgilia lutea	See Cladrastis		
Vitex agnus-castus	Chaste-tree	10	1 00
Wistaria frutescens	Shrubby Wistaria	20	2 00
“ Sinensis	Chinese Wistaria. A magnificent climbing shrub	40	4 00
“ “ alba	White Wistaria. A white-flowered variety	75	8 00
Zizyphus sativa	Cultivated Jujube	15	1 25
Zanthoxylum fraxineum	Toothache Tree	25	2 50

GRAPE SEEDS.

NATURAL VARIETIES.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Vitis <i>Æstivalis</i>	\$0 20	\$2 00
" <i>Californica</i>	20	2 00
" <i>candicans</i>	40	4 00
" <i>cordifolia</i>	25	2 50
" <i>Labrusca</i>	25	2 50
" <i>Lincecumii</i>	20	2 00
" <i>monticola</i>	20	2 00
" <i>riparia</i>	20	2 00
" <i>vulpina</i>	30	3 00

CULTIVATED VARIETIES.

	Per oz.	Per lb.
Black Pearl	\$0 15	\$1 50
Clinton	10	1 00
Concord	10	1 00
Cynthiana	20	2 00
Elvira	15	1 25
Herbemont	15	1 50
Ives' Seedling	10	1 00
Lenoir or Jacques	20	2 00
Marion	10	1 00
Noah	15	1 50
Norton's Virginia	15	1 25

BOOKS.

All Books Sent Postpaid on Receipt of Price.

	Each.		Each.
AGRICULTURE. By Prof. F. H. Storer . (2 vols.),	\$5 00	MAPLE SUGAR AND THE SUGAR BUSH. A. J. Cook	\$0 35
AMERICAN FARM BOOK. By L. F. Allen	2 50	MUSHROOM CULTURE. By W. Robinson	50
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FLOWER SEEDS.

PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE, TREATMENT, ETC.

HARDY ANNUALS (hA).—Sow in April or May, according to the latitude, in shallow boxes or pots placed in a warm window, a hot-bed, or, if possible, in a greenhouse. A second sowing ought to be made from two to four weeks after, for a succession, as well as to provide against failure the first time. For sowing seeds in, there is nothing better than shallow boxes from two to three inches deep, and of any convenient size. The most suitable soil in which to sow seeds of all the smaller kinds is a very fine, rich, sandy loam; if some fine charcoal can be mixed with it, it will be beneficial. The soil from old hotbeds is excellent, or sods from an old pasture, piled up and allowed to rot for two or three years, and then mixed with a little old stable manure and sand. The selection of a proper soil in which to sow fine seeds is very important, as upon this depends the success or failure of them. After the seeds are up, care must be taken to give them plenty of air and moisture, and yet not too much water, or they will "damp off." When the young plants are well out of the seed leaf, they must be transplanted to new boxes. If pots two inches or more in diameter can be had, set out from three to a dozen or more of the young seedlings around the edges of the pot, so that as soon as the ground is warm enough they may be easily turned out and planted singly, as by that time they will have made good roots. Where the pots cannot be had, boxes, tin cans, etc., may be substituted; or a cheap and effective plan is to take out the inside of a potato or turnip, leaving a shell half an inch thick. After filling these with the compost above referred to, set out the seedlings in them, and place the whole in boxes, filling in the spaces between the potatoes or turnips with soil. When the plants are ready to set in the open ground, it is an easy matter to transplant them, and as the decay of the turnips or potatoes affords nourishment to the young plants, a double purpose is served in using them.



PANSIES.

A common mistake in sowing flower, as well as other seeds, is in covering too deep. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds, or with medium-sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., a half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as Portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying up before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier Annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but as a rule, it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such Annuals as require it, else the plants become weak and straggling, and do not make the show they otherwise would.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

Seeds of Biennials and some Hardy Annuals may be sown in September in boxes, and placed in cold-frames. They will make strong plants by spring, and come into flower early. Do not put on the sashes until heavy rains and frost render this necessary, and then always remove during the day, and whenever the temperature is above freezing in winter.

HARDY BIENNIALS (hB) and PERENNIALS (hP).—These require the same treatment as the Hardy Annuals. In addition to the above, both Hardy Biennials and Perennials may be sown in the open border in September; for if not sown until spring, the seeds of many Perennials require two years before

they germinate. In this case it is a good plan, at the commencement of frost, to cover them lightly with straw, leaves, or any dry litter, in order to afford some protection from the extreme severity of the winter. As soon as the frost is out in the spring, remove the covering and loosen the surface around the plants, which, when large enough, may then be transplanted to the flower garden where they are to remain.

HALF-HARDY ANNUALS (hhA).—These may be sown in shallow boxes, pots, or a hotbed, as directed for Hardy Annuals. They may be sown thus at any time after the middle of April, as the hotbed will be sufficient protection; but it is best to cover the glass with a mat or straw at night until danger of frost is past. In the day give all the air possible by partly or wholly removing the lights. After the end of May sow in the border, like Hardy Annuals.

HALF-HARDY BIENNIALS (hhB) and HALF-HARDY PERENNIALS (hhP) require the same treatment. Though plants and their bloom are greatly forwarded by sowing the seeds early in boxes under cover, it may be stated that nearly all kinds of hardy and half-hardy flower seeds may be sown in the open border, in a warm and sunny spot as soon as the soil has become dry and warm; so that those who have no glass frames or greenhouses need not be without flowers. They can have them, but it will be later.

TENDER ANNUALS, BIENNIALS and PERENNIALS.—The best method to obtain an early bloom of the Tender Annuals (tA), and to insure strength to the plants, is to sow the seeds in boxes or pots in March, placing them in a warm greenhouse, or plunging in a moderate hotbed, carefully protecting them from the cold, shading from the mid-day sun, and watering with a fine rose. The seed should be sown in very light, sandy compost, and the pots well drained by placing broken pots or bits of sods in the bottom. The finer seeds must not be covered more than an *eighth of an inch deep*, and the soil pressed down closely over them. Water frequently, particularly if the house or hotbed is very warm. As soon as the plants are out of the seed leaf, transplant into shallow boxes or small pots, and when they have acquired sufficient strength transplant into the flower beds; not, however, before the middle of May.


GREENHOUSE SEEDS (g) should be sown as directed for Tender Annuals, in pans, pots or shallow boxes, and be kept in the house, carefully watched, slightly watered occasionally, and sheltered from the hot sun till strong enough to transplant. Most varieties may be sown at any season of the year.

The smaller seeds of Greenhouse Plants are sometimes difficult to germinate, unless great care be taken in the mode of sowing. Hence the supposition is produced that the seed itself is not good, whereas the fault is not in the seed, but in the treatment. Fine seeds of this description should be sown in leaf-mold or peat, with some fine sand added to it; press firmly down in the seed-pan or pot, and make perfectly level at the top, so that the mold may not afterward sink materially with watering. Sow the seed very thin, and cover *very lightly* with a little compost, or with silver sand. Success is more certain if a pane of glass is placed over the pan or box till the plants have appeared, when it should be removed. By this method the difficulty of starting fine seeds will be removed. As soon as the young plants have two leaves, they should be transplanted into similar compost in another pan or box. To do this, do not pull them out of the seed-pan, but break up the soil by running a stick or trowel under it, when the plants can be taken out with good roots. After transplanting they should be kept in a shady part of the greenhouse for a few days, until they are somewhat established in the new soil.

There are many minute plants from the finer seeds killed by drenching with water while very young. One way to avoid this is to give the water by dipping a clothes-brush in water, shaking off the greater part of the water from the brush, and then (holding the brush over the seed-pan) drawing the hand over the bristles several times, which will cause the water to be thrown on the young plants almost like dew. Some of the vaporizers and atomizers (as used for perfumes) now in use are admirably adapted for watering tender young plants. In the first stage of their existence, plants require moisture in a minute quantity, often repeated, and not in such large quantities as to saturate the soil in which they are growing.

PRIMULA CHINENSIS.—The Chinese Primrose is deservedly one of our most popular winter-blooming plants. For winter use, it is easily raised from good seed, if sown at the right time and properly treated. Sow the seed in drills, in a light, rich soil in shallow boxes at any time from the middle of March to the middle of May; the earliest sown seed will naturally produce the earliest bloom. Cover the seed about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on them with a board or the bottom of a pot. Water moderately, avoid forcing the seed, and keep the young plants away from drip. The boxes may be placed in the greenhouse, or out of doors in a frame. As soon as the plants are well out of the seed-leaf, transplant them singly into two or two-and-a-half inch pots, using a light, rich soil. The object now is to make good, stocky plants, and they must therefore be repotted as often as the pots become tolerably filled with roots, until they are in five or six-inch pots, when they may be allowed to flower. Previous to this, any flower stalks that appear must be pinched out. In a suitable place the plants will do better out of doors than in the greenhouse during summer. They need a liberal supply of water. The plants will bloom continuously during the winter in either the greenhouse or a well-lighted sitting-room, not too warm.

CINERARIA.—Years ago the Cineraria was a popular plant among florists. Bedding plants crowded it aside, but it is now fast taking its proper place again among choice winter-blooming plants. It is, to be sure, a rather difficult plant to grow and bloom well if its requirements are not understood. The mistake generally made is in growing it in a warm house instead of a cool one. The seed should be started in the greenhouse. For winter blooming, sow the seed in April and May, in shallow boxes in fine soil; drop the seed in shallow drills, cover, and press the earth rather firmly with a piece of board or the bottom of a pot. Set

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QUANTITY	ARTICLES WANTED	PRICE
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A
B
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the box where it will get the morning sun, but be free from drip; water moderately and carefully. The treatment of the seedlings should be similar to that given to the Chinese Primrose. As soon as the plants are out of the seed-leaf, transplant singly into small pots, in a rich soil with some vegetable mold in it. Repot as often as the pots become moderately filled with roots, or sufficiently often to prevent the roots from becoming pot-bound, and so avoid checking the growth. If specimen plants are wanted, the repotting should be continued till the plants are in pots from eight to ten inches in diameter. The last two pottings should be liberal ones, and drainage well provided for, as the plants will need copious waterings. When the flower stalks appear, manure water may be used once or twice a week. Aphis and red spider are the chief enemies to be guarded against; and this is best done by frequent syringings or sprinklings overhead. The plants will do best during the summer out of doors, in some place where they will not get too much sun, and be free from the drip of trees. In the fall the plants should be placed in a cool greenhouse, where the temperature can be kept low and the air moist. The plants should be placed on a table by themselves, and the pots *always* kept far enough apart to prevent the leaves in one pot from touching those in the next. In the winter it may be necessary to smoke the plants with tobacco occasionally, to keep down the "green fly," or aphis; this may easily be done.



SWEET PEAS.

CALCEOLARIA.—The herbaceous varieties of the Calceolaria are very beautiful and popular plants. They should be flowered in a cool greenhouse. The seeds are very small, and should be sown on the surface. Sow in shallow boxes, filled with a light, sandy soil that has been sifted. Sow moderately thick in rows on the surface, and cover very lightly with sifted sphagnum moss, cocoanut waste or very light soil. Press the soil firmly on the seed. The watering should be done carefully; an atomizer or brush may be used to advantage. To retain the moisture, the box may be covered with panes of glass, which must be removed, however, as soon as the plants make their appearance. The box should have plenty of light, but not much sun. As soon as the plants can be handled, transplant singly into pots two to two-and-a-half inches in diameter. The soil should be light and rich, and vegetable mold is an excellent addition. Repot as often as the pots are fairly filled with roots, and continue the repotting, if fine flowers are wanted, till the plants are in pots eight inches in diameter. If the pots become root-bound the plants are apt to run prematurely into flower. Water regularly and abundantly to prevent drooping. As the pots increase in size, drainage must be supplied to carry off the surplus water. Place in a cool greenhouse in the winter, as directed for Cinerarias, and keep the pots apart to prevent the leaves from touching. An occasional smoking with tobacco will keep down the green fly.



CINERARIA.

PANSY.—For spring blooming, the seed should be sown in August, September and October, in a coldframe with a southern aspect. Plenty of air and light are essential. During mild weather the sashes should be removed; when it is frosty, coverings are preferable to artificial heat. If wanted for winter bloom, sow in July, and as soon as large enough plant on beds or benches near the glass in the greenhouse, in a low and even temperature.

GERANIUMS.—The Scarlet or Horseshoe Geranium (or, more properly, Pelargonium), now so extensively used for bedding, may be easily grown from seed at any season of the year. If during the summer, better out of doors than anywhere else; but in a greenhouse or sitting-room during the winter. Sow the seed in pots or shallow boxes, in any common soil; cover about an eighth of an inch, and press the soil on the seed. Transplant as soon as out of the seed-leaf, in small pots, in a soil only moderately rich; or, if the seed were started out of doors, the plants may be put in the border. Seed sown in doors in the fall or early winter, and the plants grown in the greenhouse, will show flowers in June or July, while plants from those sown in March or later will not come in to flower till August and September, and some even later. Much, however, depends upon the treatment, those receiving special care in pots

blooming much sooner than those turned into a border or bed. The character of the flower will depend upon the quality of the seed, and while many will produce bright and pretty flowers, it is only occasionally that one will be found sufficiently good to save for a name.

EXPLANATION OF THE FLOWER SEED CATALOGUE.

We have endeavored to make our flower seed department as complete in detail and easy of reference as possible, and instead of the usual description, have adopted a system of classification in columns, using simple abbreviations to denote the varying characteristics of the varieties in regard to color, time of flowering, hardiness, etc.



SINGLE DAHLIA.

The **first column** gives the NUMBER, by which the different varieties may be ordered, without writing out the whole name.

The **second column** gives the BOTANICAL NAME, in Roman characters, and the following additional information:

The asterisk (*) designates *ornamental-leaved* plants; these plants are grown for their foliage.

The dash (—) designates the repetition of the name above it as applied to the variety to which the dash is prefixed.

in vars. designates *in varieties*, or in mixed colors.

fl. pl. designates *flore pleno*, or double flowered.

The **third column** gives in figures the COMPARATIVE TIME OF FLOWERING. As it is impossible in our varied extent of climate to state the exact month any plant may flower in, we have adopted the simple plan of classing the different varieties into *early*, *intermediate* and *late* flowering sorts. Thus:

1 designates *early*—blooming in spring and early summer.

2 “ *intermediate*—blooming in midsummer.

3 “ *late*—blooming in late summer and autumn.

The **fourth column** gives the DURATION OR CHARACTER, and HARDINESS.

A represents *Annual*—lasting but one year, and producing flowers and seed the same season.

B represents *Biennial*—lasting two years, and generally blooming during the second season.

P “ *Perennial*—lasting three or more years.

E “ *Evergreen*—retaining foliage the entire year.

S “ *Shrubs*—plants of bushy habit.

g “ *greenhouse plants*—such as do best when kept under glass.

bu “ *bulbous plants*—plants forming bulbs or bulbous roots.

.. designates, in every case, *repetition*.

But as a large number of Biennials and Perennials, if sown early, flower the first season, this distinguishing mark (†) is affixed to such.

The hardiness is denoted by the following abbreviations, but it should be understood that this is intended to apply to the climate of the Middle Atlantic states, and further north or south these designations apply only in a comparative way:

h represents *hardy*—plants for open border.

hh “ *half-hardy*—plants that require to be forwarded in pots or frames.

t “ *tender*—requiring protection.

The **fifth column** gives the COLOR in full, except as abbreviated below:


ap. for apetalous	bff. for buff	lav. for lavender	scar. for scarlet.
blk. “ black	car. “ carmine	ptd. “ painted	spot. “ spotted.
br. “ brown	cr. “ crimson	pur. “ purple	stri. “ striped.
tri. “ tricolor	sul. “ sulphur	var. “ variegated	ver. “ vermillion.


The **sixth column** gives the height in feet to which the plants grow under ordinary cultivation, *trai.* signifies *trailing*; *cr.* stands for *creeping*.


The **seventh column** shows the price per packet at which the flower seeds will be delivered by mail at any post office.


The **eighth column** gives brief observations respecting the various classes of plants catalogued, with special directions respecting their culture, where required. As these notes have been very carefully prepared, their suggestions are worthy of attention.

FLOWER SEEDS.

 Flower Seeds delivered free by mail on receipt of the stated price.

 See explanation of figures and signs on page 74.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2065	Abronia umbellata	2	hA	rose	trai.	5	Elegant trailers. Do best in light sandy soil.
2066	—grandiflora . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
2067	arenaria . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	10
2075	Abutilon Thompsonii fol. var. . .	2 3	gS	y. st.	4	25	Free growing decorative shrubs, with bright bell-shaped flowers. Suitable either for house, greenhouse or garden.
2078	Firefly . . . . .	..	..	d. red	..	25
2082	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25
2085	Acacia dealbata	1	..	yel.	6	10	Greenhouse shrubs, with graceful branches and fine racemes of yellow flowers, richly scented. 2092 is a most charming shrub, with its wealth of fragrant golden flowers.
2086	armata . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2087	decurrens . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
2088	Farnesiana . . . . .	..	..	..	10	5
2090	melanoxydon . . . . .	..	..	..	6	10
2092	mollissima floribunda . . . . .	..	..	..	7	25
2104	Fine Mixed	mixed	..	10	The leaves of 2107 gave origin to the capital of the Corinthian pillar.
2107	Acanthus mollis	3	hP	white	3	5	
2108	spinosus	2	..	pur.	..	10	
2118	Aconitum Napellus (Monk's Hood)	blue	4	5	Hardy, popular plants, with panicles of helmet-shaped flowers.
2120	Adonis autumnalis . per oz., 25 c.	..	hA	scar.	1	5	
2121	æstivalis " 25 c.	1	..	crim.	..	5	
2122	vernalis	hP	yel.	1½	5	Attractive, bright flowers. 2120 is intensely red, with black center.
2128	Agapanthus umbellatus . . . . .	..	tP	blue	1	10
2129	Ageratum conspicuum	2 3	..	white	..	5	
2130	Lasseauxi	rose	..	5	African Lily. A beautiful tuberous-rooted plant.
2132	Mexicanum per oz., 40c.	..	hhA	blue	1½	5	
2135	—album " 50c.	..	..	white	..	5
2138	—Dwarf Blue " 60c.	..	..	blue	¾	5
2140	—Dwarf White " 60c.	..	..	white	..	5
2142	—Little Dorrit " \$1	..	..	blue	..	10
	Agrostemma						See Rose Campion and Rose of Heaven.
2148	Alonsoa grandiflora	1 3	..	scar.	2	5	
2149	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2150	linifolia	scar.	1½	5	Bright little annuals of fine habit; require some protection in cold weather. Sow in hot-bed, and plant out early in May.
2153	myrtifolia . . . . .	..	..	..	2½	5
2155	Warscewiczii . . . . .	..	..	..	2	5
	Althæa rosea						See Hollyhock.
2157	Alstroemeria pulchella	1 2	gP	yel. & r.	3	10	
2158	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
2159	Alyssum maritimum . per oz., 40c.	1 3	hA	white	trai.	5	2159 is the well-known Sweet Alyssum, so much used for edging. <i>A. saxatile</i> is a fine perennial, with silky foliage and golden yellow flowers.
2160	—compactum " 50c.	..	..	..	..	5
2163	saxatile compactum " 60c.	2	hP	yel.	1	5	
2166	argenteum " 60c.	1 3	..	..	½	5
2167	* Amarantus Abyssinicus	2 3	hA	d. red.	3	5	Strong-growing, highly ornamental plants. The <i>tricolor</i> varieties are very valuable for bedding, having elegant ornamental foliage, variegated crimson, yellow and green; they are also well adapted for growing in pots. 2168a is an exceedingly handsome plant, with beautiful pendulous, wavy leaves, variegated with bright red.
2168	*bicolor ruber . . . . .	..	..	red	2	5
2168a	*cruentus (Prince's Feather) . . . . .	..	..	d. red	3	5
2182	*Henderi . . . . .	..	tA	cr. & y.	4	5
2190	*melancholicus ruber . . . . .	..	..	red	2½	5
2192	*salicifolius . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5
2196	*sanguineus nanus . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5
2197	*tricolor (Joseph's Coat) . . . . .	..	..	mixed	diff.	5
2197a	*—giganteus . . . . .	..	..	..	6	5
2197b	*—splendens . . . . .	..	..	..	3	5
2198	*atropurpureus . . . . .	..	..	dk & p'r.	2	5
2199	*Fine Mixed per oz., 20c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
	Collection of <i>Amarantus</i> , including 12 varieties, choicest sorts.	..	..	..	..	50

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2202	Amethyst , Winged	2	tA	blue	2	10	} (Browallia.) Elegant greenhouse annuals; fine for cutting.
2204	White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
2220	Anagallis , in varieties	1 3	hhA	mixed	..	5	Plant in sunny situation.
2223	Anchusa capensis	2	hP	pur.	..	5	Very attractive evergreen.
2230	Anemone coronaria	1	..	mixed	..	5	} Very beautiful spring flowers, requiring rich, deep soil. 2232 has large, pure white flowers, invaluable for cutting.
2231	Japonica rosea	3	..	rose	..	10	
2232	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
2233	Pulsatilla	1	..	mixed	1½	5	
2237	sylvestris	white	..	10	
2240	Angelonia grandiflora	3	gP	pur.	1	25	Beautiful, sweet-scented; for pots.
	Antirrhinum						See Snapdragon.
2245	Aquilegia caryophylloides	1 3	hP	strip.	1½	25	} (Columbine). Very elegant and free-blooming hardy perennials, suitable for beds, borders or shrubberies; they prefer a moist, sunny situation. See also Columbine.
2249	chrysantha . . . . .	..	..	yel.	3	10
2253	coerulea . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	25
2257	Canadensis	1 2	..	r. & y.	2	10	
	Collection of <i>Aquilegia</i> , including 12 choice varieties					50	
2260	Aralia Seiboldi	2	hhP	white	3	10	Handsome palm-like shrub.
2265	Argemone grandiflora, per oz., 40c.	2 3	hA	..	2	5	} In a large garden their glaucous foliage and large, poppy-like flowers are very effective.
2266	—lutea " 40c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
2268	Arnebia cornuta	3	hhA	50	Rich yellow maroon.
2273	Asclepias Cornuti	2	hP	pur.	4	5	Silkweed; sweet-scented.
2276	Curassavica	1 3	gP	orange	3	5	Swallow-Wort; free bloomer.
2278	incarnata	2	hP	rose p.	..	5	Swamp Milkweed.
2279	tuberosa	3	..	orange	2	5	Very showy border plant.
2283	Asperula setosa azurea	2 3	hhA	l. blue	1	5	} Sweet-scented, long bloomers; for borders or rock work.
2285	odorata (Woodruff) . . . . .	..	hP	white	½	5
	Asters , <i>Chrysanthemum</i> -flow'd—						
2286	—Dwarf White	3	hhA	..	1	10	} The name is from <i>Aster</i> , a star, in allusion to the shape of the flower-heads. The genus is very large, containing over 200 species, but we offer here only the choicest double sorts. The special attention given of late to the cultivation of the <i>Aster</i> has resulted in the production of many truly magnificent varieties. Among them we may mention the <i>Victoria</i> , which produces the most beautiful and perfectly formed flowers, and is also the best for pot culture; the <i>Triumph</i> , deep scarlet and white, are very effective for bedding or pot culture. For cutting and bunching the long-stalked, perfectly globular flowers of the <i>Jewel</i> are especially desirable. The <i>Truffaut</i> class is remarkable for its large incurved flowers and the brightness of the colors. The <i>Washington</i> varieties have extra large, perfectly formed flowers, resembling somewhat a double <i>Zinnia</i> . <i>Imbricated Pompon</i> are very handsome and most suitable for bouquets. In this latitude, <i>Asters</i> should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of May, on a spent hot-bed or in pots or
2287	—Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
2288	—Light Blue . . . . .	..	..	l. blue	..	10
2288a	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
2289	—Tall Mixed per oz., \$2	..	..	..	1½	10
2290	Truffaut's <i>Pæony</i> Perfection, Snow White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
2290a	—Crimson . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	10
2291	—Dark Blood Red . . . . .	..	..	d. red	..	10
2292	—Light Blue . . . . .	..	..	l. blue	..	10
2293	—Mixed per oz., \$2	..	..	mixed	..	10
2294	Washington, White . . . . .	..	..	white	2	10
2294a	—Crimson . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	10
2295	—Peach Blossom . . . . .	..	..	peach	..	10
2296	—Light Blue . . . . .	..	..	l. blue	..	10
2296a	—Mixed per oz., \$3	..	..	mixed	..	10
2297	Victoria, White . . . . .	..	..	white	1½	10
2298	—Apple Blossom . . . . .	..	..	l. pk.	..	10
2299	—Peach Blossom . . . . .	..	..	peach	..	10
2300	—Dark Scarlet . . . . .	..	..	d. scar.	..	10
2300a	—Light Blue . . . . .	..	..	l. blue	..	10
2301	—Mixed per oz., \$2.50	..	..	mixed	..	10
2302	—Dwarf White . . . . .	..	..	white	1	10
2303	—Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
2303a	—Mixed per oz., \$4	..	..	mixed	..	10
2304	Shakespeare, White . . . . .	..	..	white	1½	10
2305	—Crimson . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	10
2306	—Dark Blue . . . . .	..	..	d. blue	..	10
2306a	—Mixed per oz., \$3	..	..	mixed	..	10
2307	Comet, Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
2308	—Rose and White . . . . .	..	..	ro. & w.	..	10
2308a	—Light Blue . . . . .	..	..	l. blue	..	10
2309	—Mixed per oz., \$4	..	..	mixed	..	10
2310	Imbricated Pompon, White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
2311	—Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
2311a	—Sky Blue . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	10
2312	—Mixed per oz., \$2.50	..	..	mixed	..	10
2313	Bouquet Dwarf, Crimson . . . . .	..	..	crim.	1	10



BRACHYCOME IBERIDIFOLIA.



CALENDULA OFFICINALIS "METEOR."



BARTONIA AUREA.



ADONIS ÆSTIVALIS.



AGERATUM MEXICANUM.




CALLIOPSIS DRUMMONDII.



CANDYTUFT.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
3/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2340	Aubrietia deltoidea	1	hP	pur.	tra.	10	Resembl'g Alyssum in character; fine for rock-work or bedding.
2341	Græca	1 3	..	..	..	10
2342	Auricula , finest	1	..	mixed	1/2	25	
2345	Azalea hybrida	2	hS	..	2	25	Seed from finest varieties.
2352	Balsams , D'ble Wh. per oz., \$1.50	..	hhA	white	..	10	
2353	—Cream White 2.00	cream	..	10	Magnificent summer-flowering annuals, producing masses of most perfectly formed and brilliantly colored flowers in the greatest profusion. They prefer a rich, sandy soil, and must be kept well watered. Transplanting two or three times has a tendency to dwarf them and make the flowers more double. Of last year's introduction No. 2353, with its lovely creamy white flowers, and No. 2362, with elegant red stalks and dark shining, scarlet flowers, deserve special notice. Perhaps the finest of all, however, is No. 2354, now offered for the first time. It is of a beautiful white, exquisitely tinted with lilac.
2354	—White tinted Lilac. " 1.50	..	..	white	..	10
2355	—Crimson 1.50	..	..	crim.	..	10
2356	—Lavender 90	..	..	lav.	..	10
2357	—"Defiance" Pink 1.50	..	..	pink	..	10
2358	—Viol't sp'tt'd-white " 1.50	..	..	v. & w.	..	10
2359	—Light Pink 1.50	..	..	l. pink	..	10
2360	—Rose 1.00	..	..	rose	..	10
2362	—Blood R'd (r'd st'lk) " 1.50	..	..	red	..	10
2363	—Apple Blossom 1.00	..	..	flesh	..	10
2364	—Scarlet 90	..	..	scar.	..	10
2365	—Spotted 1.50	..	..	spot	..	10
2366	—Striped 1.50	..	..	strip.	..	10
2380	—Violet spotted 90	..	..	spot.	..	10
2381	—Pomegranate 1.50	..	..	orange	..	10
2394	—Purple 1.00	..	..	purple	..	10
2398	—Solferino 75	..	..	mixed	..	10
2400	—Light Citron 1.50	..	..	citron	..	10
2401	—Camellia-flowered. " 1.50	..	..	mixed	..	10
2402	—Finest Mixed 75	..	..	..	..	10
2403	—Common Mixed 40	..	..	..	..	5
Collections of Balsams, includ'g—							
6 var. Improved Camellia-flow'd						65	
12 " Double Rose-flowered . .						65	
6 " " " " "						35	
Banana							See <i>Musa Ensete</i> .
2418	Baptisia australis	hP	blue	..	5	False Indigo; beautiful blue.
2420	Bartonia aurea . . . per oz., 40c.	..	hA	yel.	3	5	Golden yellow flowers; very fragrant in the evening.
2421	—nana 75c.	..	..	..	1 1/2	5
*Beet—							
2422	Brazilian, G'ld'n-vein'd, per oz. 20c.	5	Beets having no tubers, but with handsome ornamental foliage of very beautiful, rich colors. Very effective in center of beds, or anywhere in contrast with other plants.
2423	*—Scarlet-veined 20c.	..	..	..	..	5
2423a	*—Crimson-veined 20c.	..	..	..	..	5
2424	*Chilian, Scarl't-rib'd 20c.	..	..	..	..	5
2426	*—Yellow-ribbed 20c.	..	..	..	..	5
2437	*Victoria 20c.	..	..	..	..	5
2450	Begonia , Single Tuberous-rooted	1 3	gP	mixed	2	25	Fine for growing in pots, being perfect in habit, with very handsome foliage. 2452 and 2452a are very free flowering and fine for bedding.
2450a	Double Tuberous-rooted . . . . .	..	..	..	..	75
2451	*Rex, Ornamental-leaved . . . . .	..	..	..	1 1/2	25
2452	semperflorens rosea . . . . .	..	..	rose	1 1/2	25
2452a	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
Collection of Begonias, including 6 var. Tub'rous-root'd; fine col'rs						1 00	
2453	Bidens atrosanguinea	2 3	hA	d. red	2	10	Showy, like the Calliopsis.
2457	Blue Bottle	See <i>Centaurea Cyanus</i> .
2461	* Bocconia Japonica	white	4	5	Ornamental habit and foliage.
2463	Brachycome iberidifolia	3	hhA	pur.	1	5	Swan River Daisy; for edgings. Should be started in hot-bed.
2465	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2469	—in vars . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
Browallia elata							See Amethyst.
Cacalia							See Tassel Flower.
2473	Calandrinia discolor , per oz., 50c.	2 3	..	rose	1/2	5	Brightly colored little plants, fine for edgings; plant in sunny situations.
2475	speciosa 30c.	..	..	pur.	1/4	5
2480	umbellata . . . . .	..	hhP	violet	1/2	10
Calceolaria hybrida—							
2482	Large-flowered, self-colored	gP	mixed	2	25	Splendid greenhouse plants; flowers beautifully striped, blotched and variegated. Our seeds are saved from the finest varieties. 2490 is an excellent bedding variety.
2483	—Dwarf, self-colored . . . . .	..	..	..	1	25
2484	—Tigered or Spotted . . . . .	..	..	..	2	25
2486	—Dwarf Tigered . . . . .	..	..	..	1	25
2488	—Tigered and Self-colored, Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	2	25
2490	rugosa (shrubby)	50	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2491	<i>Calceolaria pinnata</i>	2 3	gP	yel.	2	10	} Excellent bedding varieties. See also <i>Calceolaria hybrida</i> .
2492	<i>scabiosæfolia</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
Calendula							
2493	<i>officinalis plena</i> . . per oz., 25c.	..	hA	orange	1	5	} "Pot Marigolds." Very showy, free-flowering, hardy annuals, very effective in back-grounds, beds or mixed borders.
2497	—"Nankeen" 25c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
2499	—"Meteor" 25c.	..	..	..	..	5
2500	—"Prince of Or'nge" . . 30c.	..	..	..	..	5
2505	<i>pluvialis</i> 30c.	..	..	white	..	5
2506	<i>Pongei fl. pl.</i> 50c.	5	
2507	<i>Calla Æthiopica</i>	3	gP	..	1½	10	The popular Calla Lily.
2508	<i>Calliopsis marmorata</i> , p'r oz., 30c.	2 3	hA	r. & y.	..	5	} (<i>Coreopsis</i> .) Very showy annual or perennial plants, easily cultivated in ordinary soil. They are abundant in bloom and of bright, attractive colors. <i>C. lanceolata</i> is fine for cutting.
2510	<i>grandiflora</i> . . . . .	..	hP	yel.	3	10
2516	<i>Drummondii</i> per oz., 30c.	..	hA	y. & br.	1	5	
2517	<i>trichosperma</i>	2	hB	yel.	3	10	
2518	<i>elegans picta</i> (Golden Wave) . .	..	..	..	..	..
2518a	<i>lanceolata</i> \$2.	2 3	hA	y. & br.	2	5	
2519	Mixed 30c.	..	hP	yel.	1	10	
2519a	Mixed Double . . . . .	..	hA	mixed	2	5
Collection of <i>Calliopsis</i> , including 8 var. choicest sorts						35	
2520	<i>Callirhoe involucrata</i>	1 3	hP	c. & w.	tra.	5	} Free-flowering, of pretty colors. Start in frame early.
2525	<i>pedata</i> per oz., 50c.	..	hA	v. & w.	2	5	
2529	<i>Camellia Japonica</i> . per oz., 20c.	..	gP	mixed	3	10	Grand greenhouse plant.
2530	<i>Campanula carpatica</i>	1	hP	blue	½	5	} One of the best known plants grown in the garden. The hardy perennials, if sown early in good soil, will bloom early the next season. The first two on the list are very fine for edgings and beds.
2533	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2534	—Mixed	2	..	mixed	..	5	
2538	<i>Medium calycanthema</i>	2 3	hB	blue	2	5	
2540	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
2541	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
2543	<i>nobilis alba</i>	3	..	white	3	10	
2545	<i>pyramidalis</i> . . . . .	..	hP	blue	4	5
2546	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
Collection of <i>Campanula</i> , including 12 var. choicest sorts						60	
Candytuft—							
2547	<i>Iberis affinis</i> , Dwarf	1 2	hA	..	½	5	} Showy Annuals for beds or edgings; several are sweet scented. They can be sown at any time in the house or open ground. The dwarf varieties are good bedders, and useful for cutting as well; largely grown by florists, especially the white varieties, for floral work, for which they are very well adapted. 2569 makes a magnificent show the second year from seed.
2548	— <i>amara</i> per oz., 25c.	..	..	..	1	5
2549	— <i>coronaria</i> , Rocket 25c.	..	..	..	..	5
2550	—"Empress" 75c.	..	..	..	..	5
2553	— <i>odorata</i> 25c.	..	..	..	..	5
2555	— <i>umbellata</i> 25c.	..	..	pur.	..	5
2557	— <i>carnea</i> 40c.	..	..	flesh	..	5
2559	— <i>Dunnetti</i> 25c.	..	..	d. car.	..	5
2561	— <i>lilacina</i> 30c.	..	..	lilac	..	5
2563	— <i>carminea</i> 40c.	..	..	car.	..	5
2565	—Dwarf Hybrid 75c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
2567	—Mixed Annual 25c.	..	..	..	..	5
2569	— <i>sempervirens</i> . . . . .	..	hP	white	..	5
2570	— <i>Gibraltarica</i> . . . . .	..	..	pink	..	10
Collection of <i>Candytuft</i> , including 6 var. choicest sorts						30	
2571	* <i>Canna</i> , Dark-leaved, per oz., 50c.	1 3	gP	mixed	4	5	} Cannas or Indian Shot are very ornamental and much employed in sub-tropical gardening. With rich soil and a sheltered situation they will flower freely through the summer and late into the autumn. The Crozy varieties are famous for the beauty and size of their flowers. They are excellent for forcing and pot-work, and their flowers present quite new shades of color. <i>Antoin Chantin</i> has cerise
2572	*Fine Mixed 20c.	..	..	..	..	5
Crozy's Celebrated Varieties:							
2573	*Admiral Courbet . . . . .	..	..	yel.	3½	10
2573a	*Antoin Chantin . . . . .	..	..	cherry	3	10
2574	*Felix Crousse . . . . .	..	..	l. red	4½	10
2574a	*Francois Corbin . . . . .	..	..	l. yel.	3½	10
2575	*Jules Chretien . . . . .	..	..	cherry	3	10
2575a	*"Menoreau . . . . .	..	..	verm.	..	10
2576	*Leon de St. Jean . . . . .	..	..	or. red	2½	10
2577	*Mad. Oriol . . . . .	..	..	car.	..	10
2578	*Mad. Cleveland . . . . .	..	..	l. red	3	10
2580	*Pierre Biorley . . . . .	..	..	y. & r.	2½	10
2581	*President Faivre . . . . .	..	..	d. red	4½	10



DOUBLE COLUMBINE.



CLARKIA PULCHELLA.



CHRYSANTHEMUM TRICOLOR BURRIDGEANUM.

CENTAUREA CYANUS.
(Corn Flower.)

DWARF MARGARET CARNATION.



HYBRID COSMOS.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of	Flowering	Hardiness	and Duration	Color of	the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per	Packet	General Observations.
<small> 1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over. </small>											
2673	Cerithe retorta . . . per oz., 40c.	2	3	hA	yel.	1 1/2	cts. 5				Valuable for bees.
2675	Chelone barbata coccinea	3	thhP	pur.	2	10					} Very pretty; bright color.
2676	—hybrida, Mixed . . . per oz., 60c.	..	..	mixed	..	5				
2685	Chorizema varium	1	3	gS	scar.	3	25				A fine greenhouse plant.
	Christmas Rose										See <i>Helleborus niger</i> .
2690	Chrysanthemum (Annual) coronarium, Double White	2	3	hA	white	1 1/2	5				} The annual Chrysanthemums are showy, free bloomers, and should be grown in gardens in large beds, where they will show their bright colors finely. Perfectly hardy and very desirable. <i>C. multicaule</i> is a valuable bedding plant.
2693	—Double Yellow 40c.	..	..	..	yel.	..	5			
2695	—Double Mixed 40c.	..	..	..	mixed	..	5			
2711	tricolor, Single White 40c.	..	..	..	white	..	5			
2712	—luteum, Single Yel. 40c.	..	..	..	yel.	..	5			
2712a	—atrococcineum 40c.	..	..	..	d.scar.	..	5			
2713	—Single "Eclipse" 75c.	..	..	..	br.&yl.	1	5			
2714	—Mixed 40c.	..	..	..	mixed	..	5			
2714a	—Double Mixed 80c.	..	..	..	..	..	5			
2715	—Burridgeanum 40c.	..	..	..	w.&r.	..	5			
2717	multicaule (fine bedder) . . . . .	..	..	..	yel.	1/4	5			
2718	inodorum, Double	white	1	10				} For bouquets or edgings. <i>C. frutescens</i> is the Paris Daisy, or "Marguerite."
2721	frutescens (Paris Daisy) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	10			
2723	uliginosum (fine for cutting)	25				
	Choice collections, including—										
	12 var. Chrysanthemum, Annual						50				
	6 " " " " " "						35				
	Chrysanthemum (Perennial)—										
2730	Indicum grandiflorum	3	hP	mixed	3	10					} These are the celebrated sorts of the autumn shows that attract so much attention; bloom late in fall.
2731	Japonicum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	10			
2732	—From finest flowers . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	25			
2733	—pompon . . . . .	..	..	..	1 1/2	10				
	Cineraria hybrida—										
2735	White	1	tgP	white	2	25					} Among the most ornamental and useful of greenhouse plants; very beautiful and showy, the colors being distinct and bright. The seeds we offer are saved from the finest named flowers. <i>C. maritima</i> is the popular "Dusty Miller."
2737	Azure Blue . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	25				
2738	Crimson . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	25				
2739	Splendid Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25				
2741	—Half Dwarf . . . . .	..	..	..	1	25				
2745	—Large-flowered Prize . . . . .	..	..	..	2	50				
2750	—Double	2	..	..	..	75				
2753	Cineraria maritima, per oz., 50c.	..	hhP	yel.	..	5					
2755	candidissima 50c.	5					
	Clarkia —										
2758	elegans, Double . . . per oz., 30c.	2	3	hA	mixed	1 1/2	5				} Very pretty, free flowering, and of easy cultivation. A bed of these, especially the double varieties, is very beautiful. They are useful as edging plants, or for vases and hanging baskets.
2761	—purpurea, Double. . . 40c.	..	..	..	pur.	..	5			
2763	pulchella 30c.	..	..	..	rose	..	5			
2765	—alba 40c.	..	..	..	white	..	5			
2766	—marginata . . . . .	..	..	..	bord.	..	5			
2768	—White Tom Thumb . . . . .	..	..	..	white	3/4	5			
2778	—Mixed per oz., 40c.	..	..	..	mixed	..	5			
2779	Clary , Purple-top. . . per oz., 25c.	1	2	..	pur.	2	5				} (<i>Salvia hominum</i> .) Odd but pretty flowers.
2779a	Red-top 25c.	..	..	..	red	..	5			
2782	Cleome arborea	2	gP	white	6	10					} Curious; very ornamental, in Castor Oil plant style.
2783	sesquiorgyalis . . . . .	..	gA	pur.	..	10				
2785	Clanthus Dampieri	1	2	gS	scar.	3	10				} Greenhouse plants, bearing showy, pea-shaped flowers.
2790	puniceus . . . . .	..	..	crim.	6	10				
2792	Clintonia (Downingia) pulchella	2	hA	tri.	1/2	10					Very pretty for edging.
	Cockscomb —										
2797	Empress, Dwarf Crimson	2	3	..	crim.	3/4	10				} (<i>Celosia</i> .) If grown in good rich soil, the heads will be large, full, bright colored and very pretty. Can be preserved for winter bouquets by cutting off the heads before they are ripe, and drying in the house.
2798	Dwarf Crimson . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	5			
2799	Queen of Dwarfs . . . . .	..	..	..	rose	1 1/2	10			
2800	Glasgow Prize . . . . .	..	..	..	crim.	1	10			
2812	Japan Scarlet	3	..	scar.	3	5					
2813	Japan Golden . . . . .	..	..	golden	..	10				
2823	Mixed per oz., \$1	2	3	..	mixed	..	5				
2833	* Coleus (Fine hybrids)	gP	..	2	25					} Splendid bedding plants, with beautifully colored foliage. Very useful for decorative purposes.
	Choice collections, including—										
	12 varieties						1 25				
	6 " " " " " "						75				

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
25 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
2835	Collinsia <i>Bartsiaefolia</i> , p'roz., 50c.	2	hA	pur.	1	5	Free-flowering Annuals. If sown in autumn, will stand the winter, and flower early in spring. All the species are brightly colored and excellent for growing in patches or clumps; easily grown in any garden soil.
2838	bicolor " 25c.	1 2	..	p. & w.	1½	5	
2839	— <i>alba</i> " 30c.	..	..	white	..	5
2840	<i>candidissima</i> " 30c.	2	..	..	1	5
2843	<i>grandiflora</i> " 30c.	..	..	blue	..	5
2845	multicolor " 25c.	..	..	w. & r.	..	5
2847	— <i>marmorata</i> " 25c.	2 3	..	..	..	5
2850	<i>verna</i> " 50c.	1 3	..	bl. & p.	½	5	
2852	Mixed " 25c.	mixed	2	5	
2854	Collomia <i>coccinea</i> " 25c.	2 3	..	s. & y.	..	5	} Fine for bees; suitable for pot culture; very pretty.
2856	<i>grandiflora</i> " 25c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
Columbine—							
2858	Common Double . . per oz., 40c.	1 3	hP	mixed	..	5	} These are very free flowering. See also <i>Aquilegia</i> .
2860	White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2862	Commelyna <i>coelestis</i>	1	hhP	blue	1	5	} Showy, favorite plants for pots and gardens, where they grow finely.
2865	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
2868	—* <i>variegata</i> . . . . .	..	..	var.	2	5
2870	Convolvulus <i>tricolor</i> , per oz., 25c.	1 3	hA	blue	1	5	} These are fine Dwarf Morning Glories for growing in clumps or beds, and well adapted for rockeries and hanging baskets; bloom for a long time.
2872	—White " 25c.	..	..	white	..	5
2875	— <i>unicaulis</i> " 25c.	..	..	pur.	..	5
2876	—Crimson Violet " 25c.	..	..	crim.	..	5
2877	—Rose " 25c.	..	..	rose	..	5
2877a	—Mixed " 25c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
Choice collections, including— 8 varieties <i>Convolvulus minor</i> .						35	
2878	Coral Plant	2 3	gS	scar.	4	10	Beautiful greenhouse shrub.
2880	* Cordyline <i>australis</i>	3	..	white	3	10	} Beautiful foliage plants for vases or decoration.
2882	* <i>indivisa lineata</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	10	10
Coreopsis							See <i>Calliopsis</i> .
Corn-flower							See <i>Centaurea cyanus</i> .
2887	Cosmidium <i>Burridgeanum</i>	2	hA	orange	2	5	Very showy.
2890	Cosmos <i>bipinnatus purpureus</i>	2 3	..	pur.	3	5	} Showy autumn bloomers; much admired and very valuable.
2891	— <i>hybridus</i> , Large-fl'd, oz., \$1.00	..	..	mixed	..	10
2891a	—White " 1.25	..	..	white	..	10
2892	Cotton (<i>Gossypium</i>)	tA	yel.	..	5	Curious; for pots and gardens.
2894	Cowslip (<i>Primula veris</i>)	1	hP	mixed	½	10	Favorite spring flower.
2900	Crucianella <i>stylosa</i>	2	..	pur.	..	5	A handsome Crosswort.
2904	Cuphea <i>miniata</i>	3	thhP	crim.	1	5	} These are very pretty greenhouse plants, and are also good for the border, being constantly in bloom. No. 2905 is well known as "Cigar Plant."
2905	<i>platycentra</i>	1 3	..	s. & w.	..	10	
2906	<i>purpurea</i>	3	..	pur.	..	5	
2907	<i>eminens</i> . . . . .	..	..	s. & y.	1½	10
2908	<i>Roezii</i>	1 3	..	yel. & r.	1	10	
2909	<i>strigulosa</i> . . . . .	..	..	violet	..	10
Cyclamen giganteum—							
2911	— <i>album</i> "Mont Blanc"	1	gbu	white	¾	25	} The seed of the "giganteum" varieties here offered is of the magnificent strain of the German Imperial Gardens and was collected for us expressly. The seeds produce bulbs, from which lovely flowers are produced in twelve months' time; very fine for pot culture in parlor or conservatory. 2916a is a splendid new double variety.
2912	— <i>atropurpureum</i> . . . . .	..	..	d. red	..	25
2913	— <i>superbum</i> . . . . .	..	..	w. & r.	..	25
2914	— <i>robustum</i> . . . . .	..	..	w. & d. r.	..	25
2914a	— <i>hybridum</i> . . . . .	..	..	c. & w.	..	25
2915	— <i>roseum</i> , bright rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	25
2916	—"Emperor William II." (colossal fringed flowers of bright rose color, tinted with scarlet) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
2916a	— <i>atropurpureum splendens</i> , Double . . . . .	..	..	r. & s.	..	50
2917	<i>Persicum</i> . . . . .	..	..	d. red	..	75
2917a	— <i>splendens</i> . . . . .	..	..	mixed red	¼	10
2918	Dahlia , Fine Double, per oz., 75c.	3	thhP	mixed	6	10	} These are too well known as favorites to need a description. All the varieties are fine; 2921a and 2921b have oddly shaped
2919	Double Dwarf . . . . .	..	..	..	3	10
2920	Single, fine strain . per oz., 75c.	..	..	..	..	10
2921	<i>Jules Chretien</i> , very Dwarf . . . . .	..	..	..	1	25



FOUR-O'CLOCKS



FORGET-ME-NOT.



ECHEVERIA SECUNDA.



ESCHSCHOLTZIA CALIFORNICA.



GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA.



EUPHORBIA MARGINATA.



FOXGLOVE.



GODETIA, LADY ALBEMARLE.



LEPTOSIPHON ANDROSACEUS.



LOVE-IN-A-MIST.



LINUM GRANDIFLORUM RUBRUM.



ROCKET LARKSPUR.




GILIA TRICOLOR.



HIBISCUS AFRICANUS.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
See ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3248	Helleborus niger	1 2	hP	pink	1	cts. 10	{ Christmas Rose. Desirable; spring flowering.
	Hesperis						See Rocket.
3252	Hibiscus Africanus , per oz., 30c.	2 3	hA	yl. & br.	2	5	{ Showy Annuals. Distinct flowers. The Rose of Sharon. Large, showy flowers.
3253	militaris	2 2	hP	rose	3	10	
3260	Syriacus , Double . per oz., 40c.	2 3	hS	w. & p.	6	5	
3263	Californicus	2 3	hP	w. & p.	6	10	
3264	Moscheutos roseus	2 3	..	rose	3	10	
	Hollyhock , Double—						
3265	White per oz., \$1.25	3	thP	white	4	10	{ (<i>Althæa rosea</i> .) These magnificent double varieties are grown from Chater's celebrated collection, which is admitted to have en- tirely revolutionized the popu- lar estimation of the Holly- hock. They are of the finest shades of color, and in every respect most desirable.
3265a	Black, White Margin " 1.25	2 3	..	b. & w.	..	10	
3266	Crimson " 1.25	2 3	..	crim.	..	10	
3266a	Salmon " 1.25	2 3	..	salmon	..	10	
3267	Canary Yellow " 1.50	2 3	..	yel.	..	10	
3267a	Light Lavender " 1.25	2 3	..	lav.	..	10	
3268	Magenta " 1.25	2 3	..	mag.	..	10	
3268a	Rosy Pink " 1.50	2 3	..	pink	..	10	
3269	Mixed " 1.00	3	..	mixed	..	10	
	Choice collections, including—						
	12 var. Hollyhocks, Double Prize					\$1 00	
	8 " " " "					75	
	6 " " " "					60	
3272	Honesty (<i>Lunaria annua</i>)	2 3	thB	pur.	2	5	{ Pretty plants. with curious sil- very silicles.
3274	Humea elegans	1 3	thhP	rose	5	10	{ Sweet-scented. Should be kept in pots first season.
3275	—albida	1 3	..	white	..	10	
3276	Hunnemannia fumariæfolia	2 3	..	yel.	1	5	Large, showy flowers.
3279	Hyacinthus candicans . . . . .	..	hBu	white	2 to 3	10	A fine summer Hyacinth.
3281	Hypericum elegans	3	hP	yel.	1½	10	{ Bright green leaves; large showy flowers.
	Iberis						See Candytuft.
3284	Ice Plant (<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>) . . per oz., 50c.	2 3	tA	white	½	5	{ Covered with watery vesicles resembling pieces of ice.
3286	Impatiens glanduligera	2	..	pur.	1½	5	{ Beautiful; 3287 is very desirable and free blooming.
3287	Sultani (fine plant)	2 3	gP	scar.	1	25	
3292	Ionopsidium acaule	1 3	thhP	blue	¼	10	Exceedingly pretty little plant.
3294	Ipomopsis aurantiaca	3	ttB	orange	1½	5	{ Showy and beautiful; colors very bright. Seed should be started in the house.
3298	elegans	2 3	..	scar.	3	5	
3299	sanguinea	1 3	hB	..	1½	5	
3300	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	3	5	
3302	Iris Kämpferi	1 2	hP	mixed	2	5	Beautiful Japan Iris.
3305	Isotoma petraea	1	hhA	cream	1	10	Showy and beautiful.
3308	Jacob's Ladder . . per oz., 30c.	2	hP	blue	..	5	{ Beautiful, hardy, old-fashioned flowers.
3310	White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5	
3312	Jacobæa , White Senecio	2	hA	white	1	5	{ The Senecios are all free-flower- ing plants, good for the border and for pots.
3316	Purple Senecio . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5	
3320	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5	
	Collection of Jacobæas, including 5 varieties Dwarf Double					35	
3322	* Joseph's Coat . . . per oz., 40c.	3	tA	tri.	2	5	See also <i>Amarantus</i> .
3324	Kaulfussia amelloides	2	hA	blue	1	5	{ Fine for edging; good habit and color. The high colors are best for pots.
3327	—atroviolacea . . . . .	..	..	d. v.	..	5	
3332	—kermesina . . . . .	..	..	v. red	..	5	
3333	—Mixed per oz., 60c.	..	..	mixed	..	5	
3334	Lantana , Fine Mixed	1 3	gS	..	2	5	{ Rapid growing plants, forming small, bushy shrubs; exceed- ingly free in bloom.
	Choice collection, including— 6 varieties of Lantana					50	

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
3428	Lotus Jacobæus	1	gA	d. & br.	2	5	Pretty and interesting. Winged Pea.
3430	tetragonolobus . . per oz., 20c.	2	hA	yel.	¾	5	
3431	Love-Lies-Bleeding , per oz., 20c.	crim.	3	5	{ (<i>Amarantus caudatus</i> .) Graceful, showy flowers, of tall habit.
3432	Love-in-a-Mist . . . per oz., 25c.	1 2	..	blue	1	5	{ (<i>Nigella</i> .) Curious and ornamental; Fennel-leaved; easily grown and hardy.
3435	White Double . . . " 30c.	..	..	white	..	5
3436	Blue Spanish . . . " 30c.	..	..	blue	..	5
3438	White Spanish . . . " 30c.	..	..	white	..	5
3439	Mixed Spanish . . . " 25c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3444	Lupinus albus	2 3	..	white	2	5	A large genus of very ornamental annual or perennial plants. No. 3479 grows five to six feet high, and has immense racemes of lovely dark blue flowers. No. 3470 has very fragrant flowers, nearly white when first open, and at length with tinges of yellow and purple. Some varieties are especially charming, having spikes of highly colored flowers, silvery foliage and good habit. A rich loam will produce the finest plants and flowers. The dwarf species make the best bedding plants. All the varieties are very free-flowering, bright, attractive and easily grown.
3446	atroviolaceus . . . . .	..	hP	v. & w.	..	5
3450	Cruikshankii . . . . .	..	..	var.	-3	5
3452	Dunnettii superbus . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3454	Hartwegii . . . . .	..	..	b. & pk.	..	5
3456	—albus . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3458	coelestinus . . . . .	..	hA	l. blue	..	5
3460	hirsutus . . . . .	..	..	blue	2	5
3460a	—ruber . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
3463	hybridus insignis . . . . .	..	..	d. red	..	5
3465	luteus . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	5
3470	mutabilis . . . . .	..	hP	var.	3	5
3472	nanus	1 3	hA	b. & v.	1½	5	
3479	polyphyllus . . . . .	..	hP	blue	5	5
3480	—Mixed per oz., 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3483	pubescens . . . . .	..	thB	violet	3	5
3484	subcarnosus . . . . .	..	hP	white	2	5
3489	sulphureus . . . . .	..	hA	sul.	1	5
3493	tricolor elegans . . . . .	..	hP	o. & ro.	3	5
3498	Mixed Annual . . . per oz., 20c.	..	hA	mixed	..	5	
Collection of Lupins, including— 12 choicest varieties						40	
3500	Lychnis Chalcedonica	1 2	hP	scar.	2	5	Brilliantly colored border plants. 3507 is a superb variety, and the origin of the beautiful Haageana hybrids, which include the choicest colors.
3505	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3506	—Mixed per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3507	fulgens	1	tP	scar.	1	10	
3509	Haageana hybrida . . . . .	..	hP	mixed	..	10
3513	Madia elegans . . . per oz., 50c.	2	hA	yel.	2	5	Handsome flowers; should be in a shady position.
3517	Malope grandiflora	2 3	..	red	..	5	Mallow-like flowers, very pretty; sow early.
3520	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3522	—Mixed per oz., 20c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3524	Malva miniata (<i>Sphaeralcea Munroana</i> .)	gP	scar.	4	5	Beautiful flowers; has been advertised as "Sunset Plant."
3530	Marigold , African . per oz., 50c.	..	hA	lemon	2	5	{ (<i>Tagetes</i> .) Saved from finest double flowers. They are highly ornamental in the fall. The dwarf varieties are useful for bedding. See also <i>Calendula</i> .
3531	—Mixed " 50c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3532	—El Dorado " 75c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
3533	—Nugget of Gold . . . " 75c.	..	..	gold	..	5
3534	Dwarf Striped " 50c.	..	..	strip.	1½	5
3535	—Gold Striped " 50c.	..	..	..	..	5
3537	French " 50c.	..	..	orange	1	5
3538	—Mixed " 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
3540	Ranunculus " 50c.	..	..	strip.	1½	5
Choice collections, including— 8 vars. Marigold, Double French 6 " " " " " " 6 " " " " " " African						35 25 25	
3547	Martynia Craniolaria	2 3	hhA	w. & sp.	1½	5	Curious and very handsome plants for the border.
3549	proboscidea per oz., 30c.	..	..	vio. sp.	..	5
3550	lutea . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	5
3552	formosa . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3553	fragrans per oz., 40c.	..	..	crim.	..	5
Marvel of Peru							See Four O'Clock.
3556	Matricaria eximia plena	hA	white	2	5	Feverfew. Pretty and neat; small double flowers.
3556a	capensis plena . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3557	Mathiola bicornis	hhA	..	½	5	Very fragrant at night, but closing during the day.
3560	Melilotus cœrulea	3	hP	blue	1½	5	Ornamental; like the Lotus.

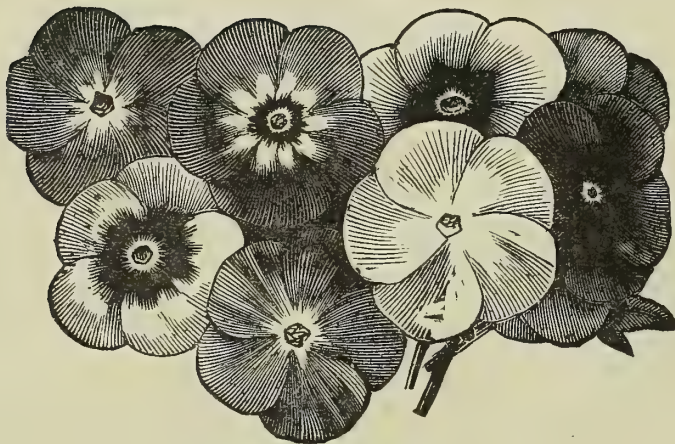
NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<small>83 1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.</small>							
3701	<i>Nertera depressa</i>	2 3	gP	white	cr.	25	Plant bearing coral berries.
3702	<i>Nicotiana affinis</i> (fragrant)	hhA	..	3	5	Species of tobacco valuable as decorative plants; deliciously fragrant flowers.
3702a	<i>colossea</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	10	30
3703	<i>Nierembergia gracilis</i>	gP	w. & li.	1	10	Handsome flowers; fine for hang- ing baskets or edgings.
3706	<i>frutescens</i> . . . . .	..	hP	..	2	10
Nigella							See Love-in-a-Mist.
3707	<i>Nolana atriplicifolia</i>	2	hA	b. w. & y.	1/2	5	Are very showy when in flower, and should be planted in the border; fine trailing plants.
3710	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3713	<i>lanceolata</i> . . . . .	..	..	b. & w.	..	5
3716	<i>paradoxa violacea</i> . . . . .	..	..	b. & v.	1	5
3718	<i>prostrata</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	trai.	5
3719	Mixed per oz., 20c.	..	..	mixed	1	5
3720	<i>Nycteria selaginoides</i>	2 3	hhP	pink	3/4	5	Pretty dwarf plants.
3721	<i>Capensis</i> . . . . .	..	..	w. b.	..	5
3722	<i>Obeliscaria pulcherrima</i>	2	thP	r. & y.	3	5	Showy bedding plants.
Oenothera							See Evening Primrose.
3727	<i>Orobis lathyroides</i>	2 3	hP	blue	1 1/2	5	These deserve a place in gardens; fine pea blossom.
3730	<i>niger</i> . . . . .	..	..	purple	3	5
3733	<i>Oxalis Valdiviana</i>	2	tP	yel.	1/2	10	Charming little plants.
3737	<i>Oxyura chrysanthemoides</i>	2 3	hA	..	trai.	5	Showy Composite.
3740	<i>Pæonia officinalis</i>	2	hP	red	1 1/2	5	Beautiful hardy plants, with large, handsome flowers.
3744	<i>Sinensis</i> . . . . .	..	..	blush	..	10
3746	<i>Palafoxia Hookeriana</i>	3	hA	5	Very good Everlasting.
3750	<i>Palava flexuosa</i>	2 3	hhA	pk. & d.	..	5	Pretty.
3752	Pansy , *Bl'k "Faust", p'roz., \$1.25	1 3	hA	black	1/2	10	(Viola tricolor.) Heart's-ease. All the varieties are saved from fine, choice flowering plants. They cannot be surpassed in color or blooming qualities. They should be carefully culti- vated, and will richly pay for good treatment in their large flowers and foliage. The seeds should be sown early in autumn if large flowers are expected, and preferably in a frame. If sown in spring the flowers will not be as large as from seed sown in autumn. No. 3766 has exceedingly beautiful, extra large flowers, with very broad blotches and upper petals finely lined. 3787a is the richest and most choicely varied mixture ever offered. It produces only the handsomest colors and fin- est forms, and these in great diversity. The collections here offered merit special attention, and are sure to give splendid results. Those marked thus (*) are best for bedding.
3753	*Lord Beaconsfield 1.25	..	..	violet	..	10
3754	Quadricolor 1.25	..	..	4-color	..	10
3755	Striped 1.50	..	..	strip.	..	10
3758	*Emperor William 1.50	..	..	blue	..	10
3759	Fawn Color 1.25	..	..	fawn	..	10
3760	*Light Blue 1.25	..	..	l. blue	..	10
3762	Violet-margined 1.25	..	..	mar.	..	10
3763	*Gold-margined 1.25	..	..	..	..	10
3765	*Five-blotched (Odier) 6.00	..	..	spot	..	25
3766	*Bugnot's Superb Str'n 12.00	..	..	..	..	50
3767	*Trimardeau Giant 3.00	..	..	..	..	10
3767a	Trimardeau Yellow 4.00	..	..	yel.	..	25
3768	*Black Blue 1.25	..	..	bk. & bl.	..	10
3769	Bronze 1.50	..	..	bronze	..	10
3770	*White 1.25	..	..	white	..	10
3773	*Azure Blue 1.25	..	..	blue	..	10
3777	*Pure Yellow 1.25	..	..	yel.	..	10
3781	*Candidissima, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
	"Snow Queen" 1.25	..	..	white	..	10
3786	atropurpurea 1.25	..	..	dk. pur.	..	10
3787	— <i>alba marginata</i> 1.25	..	..	pr. & w.	..	10
3787a	*Thorburn's Superb Large Strain 7.00	..	..	mixed	..	25
3788	*Mixed 1.25	..	..	..	..	10
3789	Common Mixed 75	..	..	..	..	5
Choice collections, including—							
	24 vars. Pansy or Heart's-ease					1 25	
	18 " " " " " "					1 00	
	12 " " " " " "					75	
	8 " " " " " "					60	
	6 " " " " " "					50	
	8 " Giant Pansy					75	
Paris Daisy							See <i>Chrysanthemum frutescens</i> .
3790	<i>Pelargonium</i> , Fancy	2 3	gP	mixed	2	25	Beautiful greenhouse plants.
3804	<i>Pentstemon Clevelandii</i>	hP	crim.	..	10	Among the most beautiful of our herbaceous perennials, and should be grown extensively, being very hardy and free flow- ering; fine for bedding.
3810	<i>antirrhinoides</i> . . . . .	..	..	yel.	3	25
3812	<i>heterophyllum</i> . . . . .	..	..	blue	2	10
3820	<i>spectabilis</i> . . . . .	..	..	bl. & r.	4	10
3824	Mixed European . . per oz., 50c.	..	..	mixed	var.	5



NEMOPHILA MACULATA.



ZINNIA ROBUSTA.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII.



POPPY, THE SHIRLEY.



"TOM THUMB" NASTURTIUM.



ROMNEYA COULTERI.




PINK, DIANTHUS CHINENSIS.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
25 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
Pink—						cts.	
3963	<i>Dianthus</i> —Chinensis, Double Mixed	2 3	thB	mixed	1	5	(Dianthus). Beautiful and ornamental genus; for beauty and sweetness contains some of the most prized flowers we possess. The leaves of the hardy perennials are green all winter. Many can be grown in pots and kept in the house. No garden should be without some of the varieties of the Dianthus family, which for color and fragrance cannot be surpassed. Pinks succeed well in any fairly rich soil, but when the production of large flowers is aimed at, a bed of turfy loam, leaf-mould and well-decomposed manure should be specially prepared for them.
3965	—Double White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
3967	—dentosus hybridus . . . . .	..	..	lilac	..	10
3969	—Heddewegii, Single, oz., \$1.00 . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
3971	—Double Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
3973	—diadematus, D'ble " 1.50 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
3975	—laciniatus, Single " .75 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3977	—Double Mixed " 1.25 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
3979	—imperialis, Double Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
	per oz., 50c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
3981	—Double Dark Red . . . . .	..	..	red	..	5
3983	—Dwarf Double White . . . . .	..	..	white	¾	5
3986	—Dwarf D'ble Mix'd, oz., 60c. . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
3988	—Plumarius, "Pheasant's Eye," fringed . . . . .	..	..	..	1	5
3995	—Semi-double Grass Pink . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
Collections of Pinks, including—							
	12 vars. Fine China					50	
	8 " " "					40	
	6 " " "					30	
4014	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	1 2	gS	w. & y.	3	10	Pale green, wavy leaves; fragrant flowers.
4016	<i>Platystemon Californicus</i>	2 3	hA	yel.	1	5	
4018	<i>Platycodon grandiflorum</i>	2	hP	blue	2	10	Large Chinese Bell flower; very fine flowering plants.
4019	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
4022	<i>Podolepis chrysantha</i>	2 3	hhA	yel.	½	5	Curious and pretty.
4023	—affinis . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4025	—gracilis . . . . .	..	..	red	..	5
Polomonium							See Jacob's Ladder, No. 3308.
4030	<i>Polyanthus</i>	1 3	thP	mixed	..	10	(Primula.) Fine varieties. From named varieties.
4033	Finest	1	..	..	..	25
4034	Gold-laced . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
Poppy—							
4035	<i>Papaver bracteatum</i>	red	2	5	(Papaver.) Very showy and free flowering. For beds or borders, with a background of green, they are beautiful; admirable for naturalizing in woodspots; they are also fine for cut-flower use. Seed should be kept from forming to secure continuous flowering. They are easily cultivated, the most suitable soil being a sandy loam. 4037a is a magnificent variety of recent introduction, unsurpassed for beauty of coloring and gracefulness of form. 4037b is a superb, large, single white variety, growing about three feet high; very valuable for cut-flowers. 4038 is called the "Tulip Poppy" on account of the intensity and brilliancy of its flowers, resembling the scarlet Duc Van Thol Tulips. 4050 is of very dwarf, compact and robust habit and is brilliantly variegated in scarlet and white
4036	—Mephisto (scarlet and black spots, with other shades) . . . . .	..	hA	mixed	..	5
4037	—Orientale . . . . .	..	thP	d. red	..	10
4037a	—"The Shirley" (a fine and distinct race) . . . . .	..	hA	mixed	..	10
4037b	—Flag of Truce (large, single white) . . . . .	..	..	white	3	10
	per oz., \$1.25 . . . . .	..	..	scar.	1½	10
4038	—glaucum (Tulip Poppy) . . . . .	..	thP	yel.	2	10
4039	—nudicaule . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	10
4040	—aurantiacum . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
4041	—album . . . . .	..	hA	crim.	1½	5
4042	—umbrosum . . . . .	..	..	sc. & w.	..	5
4044	—Danebrog . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4046	—Double White . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
4047	—Fringed . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5
4048	—Scarlet . . . . .	..	..	w. & cr.	..	5
4049	—"Mikado" . . . . .	..	..	sc. & w.	2	10
4050	—"American Flag" . . . . .	..	..	mixed	1½	5
4052	—Carnation-flower'd, oz., 20c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4054	—Pæony-flower'd " 20c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4055	—Ranunculus-flow'd " 30c. . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
Collections of Poppies, including—							
	12 vars. Double Carnation					50	
	12 " Pæony-flowered					50	
	6 " D'ble Dwf. Pæony-fl'd.					30	
	6 " Ranunculus-flowered					30	
4067	<i>Portulaca splendens</i>	2 3	tA	pur.	½	5	These cannot be rivaled for the brilliancy and delicacy of their colors, and are very effective in beds, edgings or rock-work. The last seven have double flowers, and are very beautiful, many of them resembling
4069	Red Carnation-striped . . . . .	..	..	strip.	..	5
4070	<i>Thellusonii</i> . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5
4071	Pink . . . . .	..	..	pink	..	5
4072	albiflora . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4074	aurantiaca . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	5
4089	Thorburni . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	5
4090	rosea striata . . . . .	..	..	ro.str.	..	5

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
Portulaca (continued)—						cts.	
4092	Mixed per oz., 50c.	2 3	tA	mixed	½	5	miniature roses. The seed of these always contains many single flowers, which bloom earlier than the double ones, and may in this way all be pulled out before the double ones come into flower. Portulacas bloom best in a light, sandy soil. They will not germinate till hot weather sets in, and seed should therefore be sown late.
4097	Large-flowered Rose . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
4100	—Salmon . . . . .	..	..	salmon	..	5
4107	—Striped . . . . .	..	..	strip.	..	5
4111	Double Scarlet . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	25
4114	—Orange . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	25
4117	—Carnation-striped . . . . .	..	..	car. st.	..	25
4118	—Salmon . . . . .	..	..	salmon	..	25
4120	—White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
4127	—Purple . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	25
4130	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
Collections, including—							
12 vars. Portulaca, beautiful . .						60	
6 " " Double						60	
4133	Potentilla atrosanguinea	1 3	hP	pur.	1½	10	Showy and hardy border plants.
4137	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
Collection, including—						75	
6 varieties Potentilla, choicest .							
4138	Primula obconica	2	tgP	white	½	25	The <i>P. Japonica</i> is called the "Queen of Primroses." <i>P. obconica</i> makes a beautiful pot plant, remaining long in bloom.
4140	cortusoides . . . . .	..	hP	red	1	10
4141	Cashmeriana . . . . .	..	..	rose	¼	25
4143	Japonica . . . . .	..	..	mixed	1	10
4145	English Yellow Primrose . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	10
4156	Primula Sinensis fimbriata rubra	3	gP	fr. red	¾	25	From <i>primus</i> , first, referring to their early flowering. The Chinese Primroses (<i>Primula Sinensis</i>) are fine for winter and spring blooming; they are free-flowering, and especially valuable for cut flowers or for house and window culture; a cool place suits them best. These seeds are saved from the finest colors and largest flowers. The seed should be sown in light soil, but for the final potting a richer soil is necessary, consisting of two parts loam to one each of well-decayed manure and leaf-mould. They require to be well ventilated, well watered and slightly shaded throughout the summer. The collections here offered contain the finest varieties grown.
4157	—Bright Red . . . . .	..	..	b. red	..	25
4158	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
4159	—punctata atropurpurea . . . . .	..	..	pur. sp.	..	25
4161	—coerulea . . . . .	..	..	blue	..	25
4161a	—kermesina splendens . . . . .	..	..	crim.	..	25
4161b	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25
4163	—filicifolia alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
4169	—rosea . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	25
4170	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25
4171	—globosa rubra . . . . .	..	..	red	..	25
4174	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
4176	—Finest Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25
4190	—plena rubra . . . . .	..	..	red	..	75
4193	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	75
4195	—Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	75
Collections Primulas, including—							
12 vars. Chinese Fringed						1 50	
10 " " " " " "						1 25	
8 " " " " " "						1 00	
6 " " " " " "						75	
6 " " " Double						1 25	
Primrose, Evening—							
4203	<i>Oenothera bistorta</i>	2 3	hA	pur.	2	5	The <i>Oenotheras</i> are fine, free-flowering plants, best for backgrounds or shrubbery borders; <i>O. acaulis</i> has large, shining white flowers quite transparent. <i>O. Drummondii</i> is of rich sulphur color; profuse flowering.
4205	—Drummondii	1 3	..	yel.	1	5	
4207	—grandiflora	2 3	hB	..	3	5	
4210	—Lamarckii . . . . .	..	..	..	1½	5
4220	—rosea Mexicana . per oz., 75c.	1 3	tA	rose	½	5	
4222	—taraxacifolia alba or acaulis .	2 3	hA	white	..	5	
4227	—tetraptera . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4230	—Mixed Annual . . per oz., 40c.	mixed	div.	5	
4233	Pyrethrum atrosanguineum	hP	dk. sc.	1	5	The last two, known as Golden Feather, are fine for edgings; No. 4237 makes a moss-like tuft.
4235	Tchihatchewii	1 3	..	white	..	5	
4237	Parthenium aureum	2 3	..	yel.	½	5	
4237a	—"Golden Gem" . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4254	Rheum palmatum	1	hP	white	3	5	Ornamental Rhubarb.
4255	Collinianum . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4258	Rhododendron arboreum	hS	mixed	10	25	Grand evergreen shrubs.
4270	Ricinus Borboniensis , per oz., 15c.	2	hhA	violet	15	5	The Castor Oil Plants are free growing, tender annals; very ornamental, and quite tropical in appearance when planted
4270a	Africanus . . . . .	..	..	div.	8	5
4275	Gibsoni . . . . .	..	..	violet	5	5
4276	macrophyllus . . . . .	..	..	d. pur.	6	5
4277	Cambodgensis (dark), per oz., 60c.	..	..	..	5	5
4278	coeruleus . . . . .	..	..	blue	6	5
4280	macrocarpus . . . . .	..	..	d. pur.	5	5

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
25 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
Ricinus (continued)—							
4288	sanguineus	2	hhA	red	6	5	singly on lawns; also much used for centers of sub-tropical beds. 4277 is the handsomest and most graceful Ricinus, with foliage and stem nearly black.
4289	purpureus (species from the Philippines) . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5
4289a	Mixed per oz., 15c.	..	..	mixed	6 to 8	5
	Collections, including— 12 vars. Ricinus, choicest sorts . 6 " " " " " "					50 30	
4290	Rivina humilis	3	gP	white	2	10	Ornamental in fruit. For green- houses.
4294	Romneya Coulteri	2 3	hhP	..	..	10
4295	Rocket , Sweet . . . per oz., 20c.	..	thP	w. & pur.	..	5	California Tree Poppy. Fine flowers resembling a Poppy.
4300	White " 20c.	..	..	white	..	5
4325	Rose Champion	2	..	rose	1	5	Free blooming and very sweet scented.
4327	White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4328	Dark Blood-Red . . . . .	..	..	red	..	5
4329	Mixed per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
4330	Rose of Heaven . . per oz., 30c.	2 3	hA	rose	..	5	(Agrostemma.) Free - flowering and easily grown.
4333	White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4334	Flos Jovis . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	5
Rose of Sharon . . per oz., 40c.							See <i>Hibiscus Syriacus</i> .
4350	Rudbeckia amplexicaulis	2	hP	yel.	3	5	Showy, large yellow flowers, with brown cone.
4356	Salpiglossis azurea	2 3	hhA	blue	1	5	
4360	coccinea	scar.	..	5	These annuals have very showy, large, funnel-shaped flowers, mottled, veined and self-color- ed; fine for beds. They require a rich soil, and will well repay liberal treatment.
4366	Dwarf Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	½	5
4367	Tall Mixed per oz., 60c.	..	..	..	1	5
	Collections, including— 8 vars. Salpiglossis, Tall 8 " " Dwarf 6 " " " " " "					40 40 35	
4370	Salvia argentea	1	thP	white	3	5	Sage plants are well known for their brilliant colors, and no plants can be finer for bedding. They are easily grown, free- flowering and showy. 4390 and 4391 are novelties of great beauty.
4380	patens	2	ttP	blue	..	25	
4387	Römeriana . . . . .	..	hP	crim.	1	5
4388	splendens per oz., \$1.50	3	thhP	scar.	2	10	
4389	—grandiflora . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
4390	—New Apple-blossom . . . . .	..	..	l. pk.	..	25
4391	—New Cherry Red . . . . .	..	..	cherry	..	25
4392	—compacta erecta, dark . . . . .	..	..	d.scar.	..	10
4394	Sanguinaria Canadensis	2 3	hP	white	½	10	Pretty Composite for beds.
4397	Sanvitalia procumbens fl. pl. . . . . .	..	hA	yel.	..	5
4400	Saponaria Calabrica , per oz., 40c.	red	1	5	Pretty dwarf bedding plants. Should be cultivated for their beauty and long blooming.
4403	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4410	ocymoides	1 2	hP	red	½	5	Curious little plants; especially adapted for rock-work.
4414	Saxifraga aizoon	2	..	white	1	25	
4415	Huettiana	hA	..	½	25	The Mourning Bride is a showy border plant, with beautifully variegated flowers. It succeeds in ordinary garden soil.
4417	Scabiosa candidissima	2 3	..	..	2½	5
4418	—Double Snowball . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4420	Mixed Tall per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
4422	Dwarf Double Mixed " 50c.	..	..	..	1½	5
	Collections Scabiosa, including— 8 vars. Dwarf Double 6 " " " " " "					35 30 35	
	8 " Tall Large-flowered 6 " " " " " "					35 30	
4425	Schizanthus Grahmi	hhA	s. & o.	2	5	Elegant and very free-blooming annuals. Large, beautiful flow- ers of many colors, blotched, dark purple, and spotted with orange; fine for bedding. Grown in pots in early spring in green- house, they become fine foliage plants, with mass of blossoms.
4427	pinnatus . . . . .	..	..	p. v.	1½	5
4430	porrigens papilionaceus . . . . .	..	..	bk eyd.	..	5
4433	retusus . . . . .	..	..	r. & o.	2	5
4436	—albus . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4440	Mixed per oz., 40c.	..	..	mixed	div.	5
	Collection, including— 6 varieties Schizanthus.					30	
4443	Schizopetalon Walkerii	1 2	hA	white	¾	10	Curious fringed fragrant flowers.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ½ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4450	<i>Sedum cœruleum</i>	2	hA	blue	¼	10	(Stone Crop.) Showy little plants; excellent for carpet beds. Plant in sandy soil.
4453	<i>Maximowiczii</i> . . . . .	..	hP	yel.	1	10
4454	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	¾	10
	<i>Senecio elegans</i>						See <i>Jacobæa</i> .
4455	Sensitive Plant . . per oz., 75c.	2 3	tA	pink	..	5	(<i>Mimosa</i> .) Pretty and curious.
4460	Silene Armeria	1 2	hA	red	1	5	(Catch-Fly.) Bright colored free-flowering annuals suitable for rock-work or open border. <i>S. pendula</i> is largely grown for spring flower gardening. They succeed in any light, loamy soil.
4461	— <i>alba</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4462	—Mixed per oz., 20c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
4463	<i>orientalis</i> . . . . .	..	hP	rose	2	5
4464	<i>pendula</i> . . . . .	..	hA	red	1	5
4467	— <i>ruberrima</i>	rose	..	5	
4475	Smilax (<i>Myrsiphyllum asparagoides</i>) per oz., 75c.	2 3	gP	white	6	10	For table and house decorations. Fine for florists.
	Snapdragon—						
4480	<i>Delila</i> , carmine and white	2	thP	c. & w.	1½	5	The Antirrhinum is one of the finest border perennials. The Tom Thumb strain is admirably adapted for bedding, being very dwarf and free-flowering. Light soil, well enriched with manure, is most suitable for them.
4483	<i>Galathee</i> , crimson and white . . . . .	..	..	cr. & w.	..	5
4485	Striped . . . . .	..	..	strip.	..	5
4488	Firefly, scarlet and white . . . . .	..	..	s. & w.	..	5
4490	Scarlet . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5
4492	White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4493	Yellow . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	5
4495	Mixed per oz., 50c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
4497	Fine Dwarf Mixed " 50c.	..	..	..	½	5
4498	Tom Thumb " \$1.	..	..	..	..	5
	Collections, including—						
	12 vars. Snapdragon, Finest Tall					50	
	6 " " " " " "					30	
4500	Sphenogyne speciosa	3	hA	yel.	1	5	Pretty, showy annuals.
4502	Spiræa ariæfolia	2	hS	white	3	10	Beautiful shrubs, flowering profusely.
4504	<i>Aruncus</i>	1 2	hP	..	3 to 4	10	
4507	Spraguea umbellata	2 3	hhA	rose	½	25	Fine for rock-work or edges of flower beds.
4509	Statice Bonduelli	2	gP	yel.	1½	5	See Lavender; beautiful for winter bouquets. Pretty little flowers, which ought to be in all gardens.
4514	<i>incana hybrida</i> . . . . .	..	hP	mixed	..	5
4515	<i>sinuata</i>	2 3	gP	blue	1	5	
4516	<i>candidissima</i> . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4518	Stenactis speciosa	hP	purple	2	5	Showy purple Composite.
4520	Stephanophysum longifolium	hhP	scar.	1½	25	An Acanthaceous plant, with bright colored flowers.
4525	Stevia serrata	2	gP	flesh	..	10	



SALVIA SPLENDENS.



SNAPDRAGON.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
See ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
Stocks (German Ten Weeks)—						cts.	
4528	Dwarf Snowflake Forcing . . .	1 2	hhA	white	1	25	<i>(Mathiola.)</i> These seeds are saved from the finest double varieties. Unsurpassed for bedding, massing, edging or pot culture, being very free and long bloomers, and of much diversity and brilliancy of color. They are also very attractive in form and richly fragrant. The double white sorts are largely used in summer for bouquets and floral work. In this latitude, Stocks should be sown from the middle of March to the first part of May, on a spent hot-bed, or in pots or shallow boxes in a frame or in the house; and when an inch high, they should be transplanted into fine soil, which should be spread over a discarded hot-bed, from whence they can be bedded out when three or four inches high; this should be done before or during showery weather. Transplanting several times in the early stages of growth tends to give them a more compact and dwarf habit. Stocks do well sown in the open ground from the middle to the last of May.
4529	White Dresden Perpetual . . .					25	
4530	"Cut-and-Come-Again," oz., \$3				1½	10	
Dwarf Large-flowering—							
4531	—White . . . per oz., \$4				1	10	
4532	—Canary Yellow . . .			yel.		10	
4533	—Crimson . . . per oz., \$4			crim.		10	
4534	—Chestnut . . .			brown		10	
4535	—Blood Red . . .			blood		10	
4536	—Carmine . . .			car.		10	
4537	—Rose . . .			rose		10	
4538	—Light Blue . . . per oz., \$4			l. blue		10	
4539	—Shining Purple Carmine . . .			d. red		25	
4539a	—Mixed . . . per oz., \$3			mixed		10	
4540	Giant Perfection, White . . .			white		25	
4541	—Mixed . . . per oz., \$4			mixed		10	
4542	Wallflower-leaved, White . . .			white		10	
4543	—Crimson . . .			crim.		10	
4544	—Mixed . . . per oz., \$3			mixed		10	
4545	Dwarf German Bouquet . . .				1	10	
4546	—Mixed . . . per oz., \$2.50					10	
4547	Ordinary Mixed . . . 1.00				1½	5	
Stocks (Autumnal, etc.)—							
4548	Intermediate White . . .	2 3	hhB	white		25	
4549	—Crimson . . .			crim.		25	
4550	—Mixed . . .			mixed		25	
4551	Emperor Large-flowering, White . . .			white		25	
4552	—Crimson . . .			crim.		25	
4553	—Mixed . . .			mixed		25	
4554	Brompton Scarlet Winter . . .			scar.		25	
4556	—White Winter . . .			white		25	
4558	—Mixed Winter . . .			mixed		10	
4560	Dwarf Crimson Bouquet Winter . . .			crim.		25	
4562	Queen, Purple . . .			pur.		5	
4564	—White . . .			white		5	
4567	—Scarlet . . .			scar.		5	
4573	—Mixed . . .			mixed		5	

CHOICE COLLECTIONS OF STOCKS.

We invite special attention to the collections here offered; they contain only the very choicest varieties.


GERMAN TEN WEEKS.					
24 Dwarf German . . .	\$1 25	6 Tree or Giant . . .	\$0 50		
18 " " . . .	1 00	8 Giant Perfection . . .	60		
12 " " . . .	75	6 " " . . .	50		
8 " " . . .	50	8 Wallflower-leaved . . .	60		
6 " " . . .	40	6 " " . . .	50		
12 Large-flowering Emperor . . .	85	6 Dwarf Perpetual . . .	40		
6 " " . . .	50	AUTUMNAL AND WINTER, ETC.			
12 Dwarf Bouquet . . .	75	8 Intermediate German . . .	60		
6 " " . . .	40	6 " " . . .	50		
24 " Large-flowering . . .	1 50	4 East Lothian Autumn . . .	40		
18 " " . . .	1 25	12 Fine Winter . . .	80		
12 " " . . .	85	8 " " . . .	60		
8 " " . . .	60	6 " " . . .	50		
6 " " . . .	50	6 Dwarf Bouquet Winter . . .	50		
10 Pyramidal Dwarf Large-flowering . . .	60	6 Corcadeau Winter . . .	50		
6 " " . . .	50	12 Double German Wallflower . . .	1 00		
8 Tree or Giant . . .	65	8 " " . . .	75		
		6 " " . . .	50		



DWARF GERMAN STOCK.



WALLFLOWER-LEAVED STOCK.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4573a	Styrax Japonica	1	hS	white	6	10	Bell-shaped flowers, followed by white berries; fine.
4574	Sultan, Sweet, Purple	2 3	hA	pur.	1½	5	
4577	White	white	..	5	(Centaurea.) Pretty border annuals, with fragrant flowers.
4580	Yellow . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	5
4582	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
Sunflower (Helianthus)—							Derives its name from the popular supposition that its large heads of flowers follow the sun in its course. Showy for backgrounds and shrubberies. Like the Eucalyptus, good to absorb the miasma of low grounds. The large flowers are very rich and effective. No. 4589 has silvery foliage and very handsome small flowers.
4583	Single Russian . . per oz., 10c.	3	..	yel.	5	5	
4584	Single "Henry Wilde" . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4585	—Primrose-colored . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4586	macrophyllus giganteus . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4588	cucumerifolius (cucumber-l'v'd.	2 3	..	..	3	5
4589	argophyllus, "Texas Silver Queen"	3	..	..	4	5
4590	California Double . per oz., 20c.	2 3	..	d. y.	2 to 5	5	
4591	Globe-flowered Double " 20c.	3	..	yel.	3	5	
4592	Green-centered Double " 20c.	..	..	y. & gr.	..	5
4593	Dwarf Double " 20c.	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	
4594	-- Variegated foliage	3	..	var.	..	5	
4597	Swainsonia atrococcinea	gP	red	2	25	See <i>Brachycome</i> . See <i>Lathyrus</i> .
Swan River Daisy							
Sweet Peas							(Dianthus barbatus.) A very popular free-flowering favorite, producing large heads of beautiful colored flowers. Very effective for bedding.
4598	Sweet William, Mixed, per oz., 25c.	2 3	hP	mixed	1½	5	
4598a	Pure White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4598b	Auricula-flowered . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
4598c	Dunnettii . . . . .	..	..	d. crim.	..	5
4600	Double Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
Collection, including 6 varieties Sweet William						30	
4602	Tacsonia Van Volxemii	gP	scar.	10	25	Beautiful greenhouse vine.
4605	Tagetes lucida	2	tP	yel.	1	5	Pretty, and fine for bedding. See also Marigold.
4607	signata pumila	2 3	hA	..	..	5
4610	Tassel Flower, Scarlet	2	..	scar.	2	5	The Cacalias are pretty annuals, with neat flowers.
4612	Orange . . . . .	..	..	orange	..	5
4613	Mixed per oz., 50c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
4614	Thermopsis Caroliniana	1 2	hP	yel.	1½	25	Pretty leguminous plant.
4614a	Tigridia Seed	2	hP	mixed	1	10	"Tiger Flower."
4615	Torenia Fournieri	2 3	tA	pur.	1	25	For borders and baskets. 4615b is golden yellow, with deep red throat; 4615 is fine for pots.
4615a	—"White Wings" . . . . .	..	..	white	..	25
4615b	Bailloni . . . . .	..	..	yel.	..	25
4616	Trachelium coeruleum	2	thP	blue	1½	5	Very showy when in flower.
4617	Tradescantia angulosa	3	gP	..	1	10	Interesting plant.
4617a	pilosa . . . . .	..	hP	..	2	10
4618	Trifolium suaveolens	2	hP	pur.	traï.	5	An ornamental clover.
4619	Tritoma uvaria	3	hhP	or. red	3	10	Strong flowering plants; have very showy spikes of bloom.
4620	corallina . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
4622	Tunica saxifraga	2	..	white	1	5	Pretty for rock work.
4624	Valeriana alba	1 2	thB	..	3	5	Fine border plants; sweet scented flowers.
4626	rubra . . . . .	..	..	red	..	5
4627	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	5
4628	Venidium calendulaceum	2 3	hhA	orange	1	5	Pretty.
4630	Venus' Looking-glass . oz., 25c.	1 2	hA	blue	¾	5	Specularia.) Pretty; good edging plant.
4633	White . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4635	Venus' Navelwort (Omphalodes unifolia)	2	1	5	A handsome border flower, easily grown.
Verbena hybrida—							All of this genus are extremely beautiful and ornamental, flowering profusely either as pot plants or in the garden. Our seeds are saved from fine named varieties, and will produce healthy plants, with flowers of fine colors.
4637	Scarlet	2 3	hhP	scar.	traï.	10	
4640	Scarlet Defiance . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	10
4641	Blue Black, white eye . . . . .	..	..	bl. & w.	..	10
4643	candidissima (pure white) . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
4644	auriculæflora . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	10
4646	Italica striata . . . . .	..	..	strip.	..	10
4648	coerulea . . . . .	..	..	d. b.	..	10
4649	Mixed per oz., 75c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
4650	Finest Mixed per oz., \$1.50	..	..	mixed	..	10
4651	Mammoth Mixed . . . . .	..	..	mixed	..	25
Collection, incl'g 6 vars. Verbena						50	



BALSAM PEAR.



THUNBERGIA.



TROPAEOLUM LOBBIANUM.



IPOMOEA LIMBATA.



MINA LOBATA




BALLOON VINE.



COBÆA SCANDENS.

VINES AND CLIMBERS.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
4725	Adlumia cirrhosa	2	hB	pink	15	cts. 10	Beautiful climber.
4726	Apios tuberosa	3	hP	..	6	5	Graceful twining perennial.
4727	Aristolochia siphon	2	..	br.&yl.	30	25	The "Dutchman's Pipe."
4728	Asparagus verticillatus	1	..	white	12	10	Very beautiful foliage.
4730	Balloon Vine . . . per oz., 20c.	2 3	hhA	w.&gr.	10	5	(Cardiospermum.) Very pretty.
4732	Calampelis scabra	3	thP	orange	6	10	Fine for trellis.
4734	Canary-bird Flower , per oz., 50c.	2 3	hhA	yel.	10	5	One of the best old favorites.
4738	Centrosema grandiflora	1 2	hP	var.	6-8	25	For description, see Novelties.
4756	Clematis Flammula	1 2	..	white	15	5	} Virgin's Bower; very fragrant. For other sorts see Tree Seeds.
4758	Large-flowering hybrids . . . . .	..	..	mixed	var.	10
4764	Clitoria ternatea	hB	blue	15	10	} Beautiful greenhouse and conservatory climbers.
4766	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
4768	Cobæa scandens . . . per oz., 75c.	2 3	ttP	pur.	20	10	} Rapid growing; fine summer climbers. Start in the house.
4769	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
4774	Convolvulus aureus superbus	hhA	gold	5	10	} Pretty and fine for baskets, except the Morning Glory, which is good for screens.
4776	major (Morning Glory) oz., 15c.	..	hA	mixed	10	5	
4780	Mauritanicus . . . . .	..	hP	blue	traill.	10
Cypress Vine							See <i>Ipomæa Quamoclit</i> .
4782	Dolichos Lablab . . . per oz., 15c.	..	gP	pur.	10	5	} (Hyacinth Bean.) Rapid growing and free flowering; good for screens.
4784	—alba 15c.	..	..	white	..	5
4785	—gigantea . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4786	—Mixed per oz., 15c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
4790	Hedysarum coronarium	3	thB	red	3	5	} French (Bush) Honeysuckle. Flowers sweet-scented.
4792	—album . . . . .	..	..	white	..	5
4795	Humulus Japonicus	tA	green	15-20	10	Climbing Hop; pretty.
4798	Ipomœa coccinea . . . per oz., 20c.	2 3	hA	scar.	10	5	} These are very beautiful free blooming plants of the Morning Glory family, and useful for covering verandas, trellis-work, etc. No. 4816 is the so-called "Moon Flower." No. 4817 is very similar to the Moon Flower, but blooms thirty to forty-five days earlier. Nos. 4807, 4824, 4826 and 4828 are also beautiful greenhouse climbers.
4800	—lutea 25c.	..	..	yel.	..	5
4807	Horsfalliæ . . . . .	..	tP	rose	15	25
4808	hederacea grandiflora . . . . .	..	tA	blue	..	5
4810	—marmorata . . . . .	..	..	mar.	..	5
4812	Nil . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	5
4814	limbata per oz., 20c.	..	..	v. & w.	5	5
4816	Mexicana grandiflora alba	3	..	white	15	10	
4817	—hybrida (very early)	2 3	..	..	..	10
4820	bona nox (Good Night) per oz., 20c.	..	..	..	..	5
4822	hybrida, "Heavenly Blue" . . . . .	..	..	blue	10	25
4824	Learii . . . . .	..	gP	v. b.	15	25
4826	rubro-cœrulea . . . . .	..	..	b. r.	8	10
4828	—alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
4835	Quamoclit (Cypress Vine) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10
4836	—White per oz., 30c.	..	tA	scar.	10	5	} <i>I. Quamoclit</i> is the well known Cypress Vine; has very beautiful, bright flowers, and is deservedly popular.
4836a	—Rose 30c.	..	..	white	..	5
4837	—Mixed per oz., 30c.	..	..	rose	..	5
4838	Ivy-leaved Cypress Vine " 30c.	..	..	mixed	..	5
4840	sinuata	scar.	..	5	} These are fine, profuse bloomers for the greenhouse. Do best in sandy loam.
4842	pandurata . . . . .	..	hP	white	..	10
Collection, including 12 varieties						50	
4845	Kennedya Comptoniana	1 2	gP	blue	12	25	} These are fine, profuse bloomers for the greenhouse. Do best in sandy loam.
4854	Marryattæ	1 3	..	scar.	4	25	
4855	rubicunda	1 2	..	d. red	..	25	
Lathyrus—							
4882	White Everlasting Pea	2	hP	white	8	10	} See also Sweet Peas, page 106. Handsome perennials, producing beautiful flowers.
4883	Scarlet " " oz., 50c.	..	..	scar.	..	5
4884	Blue Lord Anson's " " oz., 15c.	1 3	..	blue	6	5	
4885	White " " 15c.	..	..	white	..	5
4886	Lophospermum scandens	2 3	tP	d. ro.	8	10	Trumpet shaped flowers.
4887	Manettia Vine	hP	sc.&y.	15	10	Beautiful climber.
4888	Maurandya antirrhiniflora	1 3	tgP	pur.	10	10	} Abundant bloomers, and very desirable for the greenhouse and garden. Should be in every collection.
4890	Barclayana . . . . .	..	..	bl.&w.	..	10
4892	alba . . . . .	..	..	white	..	10
4894	Emeryana rosea . . . . .	..	..	rose	..	10
4895	purpurea grandiflora . . . . .	..	..	pur.	..	10
4900	Mixed	mixed	..	10	
4901	Mina lobata	tA	wh.&r.	15	10	Curious; free bloomer; fine.
Moon Flower							See <i>Ipomœa Mex. grandiflora alba</i> .

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
1/8 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
Nasturtium (Tall)—						cts.	
4902	Blood Colored . . . per oz., 15c.	2 3	hA	d. red	5	5	(Tropæolum majus.) Very good for screens or stone walls; all are very showy in flower, and desirable acquisitions to gardens.
4904	Yellow " 10c.			orange		5	
4905	Scarlet " 15c.			scar.		5	
4906	Schillingi, bright yel. " 15c.			o. yel.		5	
4910	Scheurmanii " 15c.			spot.		5	
4910a	—coccineum " 15c.			scar.		5	
4911	Schulzi " 15c.					5	
4911a	Edward Otto " 15c.					5	
4912	hemisphaericum " 15c.			orange		5	Called "Passion Flower," on account of a fancied resemblance in the flowers to the appearance presented at Calvary.
4912a	Roeglianum " 15c.			pur.		5	
4912b	Mixed " 10c.			mixed		5	
Collections, including—							
12 vars. Nasturtium, Tall						50	
8 " " " " " " " " " " " "						40	
4912c	Passiflora cœrulea		hhP	blue	10	10	Curious fragrant flowers.
4913	—grandiflora				6	10	
4914	gracilis			white	10	10	
4914a	incarnata			pink	25	10	
4915	Phaseolus Caracalla			lilac	5	10	Extensively used for floral decorations; very pretty foliage.
4915a	Smilax (Myrsiphyllum asparagoides) per oz., 75c.		gP	white	6	10	
4916	Thunbergia alata		hhA	bff. & d.	5	5	
4918	—alba			white		5	
4920	—aurantiaca			orange		5	Very ornamental climbers and abundant bloomers. They are also very effective as bedding plants, if a little pains be taken with them. Thrive best in a rich compost of fibrous loam and sand.
4922	—Bakeri			white		5	
4924	—Fryeri			orange		5	
4926	—sulphurea			sul.		5	
4928	—intus alba			p. yel.		5	
4930	—Mixed per oz., 40c.			mixed		5	
4932	Tropæolum Canariense, oz., 50c.			yel.	10	5	The Canary-bird Flower.
4936	Lobbianum Brilliant			d. scar.	6	5	
4938	—Crystal Palace			br. red		5	
4940	—Asa Gray (new)			white		10	
4944	—Queen Victoria			scar.		5	
4945	—Fulgens					5	
4946	—Lucifer					5	
4948	—Spitfire					5	
4949	—Crown Prince of Prussia			blood		5	These are very beautiful, and flower abundantly. Fine for either the conservatory or outdoor decoration. Thrive in light, rich soil. See also Nasturtium. Nos. 4954 and 4956 should be grown in pots.
4950	—Lilli Smith			cr. sc.		5	
4951	—Mixed per oz., 20c.			mixed		5	
4954	pentaphyllum		tgP	o. & y.	5	10	
4956	tricolorum			o. & p.		25	
Collections, including—							
12 vars. Tropæolum Lobbianum						50	
6 " " " " " " " " " " " "						30	

SWEET PEAS (LATHYRUS ODORATUS).

These exceedingly beautiful, fragrant and deservedly fashionable hardy annuals are too well known to need any description. Seed may be sown either in the autumn or early in the spring.

All 5 cents per packet.

	Per oz.		Per oz.
Adonis. Carmine	\$0 15	Orange Prince. Bright orange-pink	\$0 15
Alba Magnifica. Pure white	15	Painted Lady. Rose and white	15
Apple-Blossom. Bright pink and blush	15	Princess Beatrice. Fine rose	25
Black Purple	15	Princess of Wales. White, blue striped	15
— Striped	15	Princess of Prussia. Bright blush	15
Boreatton. Bronze-crimson and purple	15	Queen of the Isles. Scarlet, mottled with white and purple	30
Butterfly. White and lilac	15	Red Striped	15
Captain Clarke. Tricolor	15	Splendor. Bright rose, flushed crimson	15
Cardinal. Crimson-scarlet	15	The Queen. Pink, with mauve wings	15
Dark Red	15	Vesuvius. Dark red, fine	15
Delight. White, tinted rose	25	White	15
Duchess of Edinburgh. Scarlet and rose	15	Mixed, per lb., 75c.	10
Fairy Queen. White and rose	20	Eckford's Splendid Mixed, per lb., \$1.25	20
Invincible Blue. Very fine	15	Collections of Sweet Peas—	Each.
— Carmine	20	12 vars. Choicest sorts	\$0 50
— Scarlet	15	12 " Eckford's New Hybrids	1 00
Isa Eckford. Rosy pink, flushed carmine	15	8 " " " "	75
Light Blue and Purple	15	6 " " " "	60
Miss Blanche Ferry. Pink and white	15		

ORNAMENTAL GOURDS AND FRUIT-BEARING VINES AND PLANTS.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<small> 25 1/4 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over. </small>							
4964	Abobra viridiflora	2 3	tA	green	6	5	Pretty scarlet fruit. See Momordica, below.
	Balsam Pear and Apple						
4966	Benincasa cerifera	yel.	..	10	Black, wax-like gourd.
4968	Bryonopsis laciniosa erythrocarpa	2	..	red	5	10	Very ornamental.
4970	Coccinia Indica	2 3	6	10	{ Oblong fruit, marked with white lines, turning scarlet.
4972	Cucumis erinaceus (Hedge-hog Gourd) . . . . .	..	hhA	yel.	8	5
4973	acutangulus (Rag Gourd)	2	5	Of extremely rapid growth, and bears curious fruits. 4973 is the Rag or Dish-cloth gourd, the peculiar interior of which is useful in the kitchen when properly prepared.
4974	flexuosus (Snake Cucumber)	2 3	..	..	10	5
4975	cylindrica . . . . .	..	..	..	6	5
4976	grossulariæformis (Gooseberry Gourd)	2	..	..	6	5
4978	odoratissimus (Pomegranate Melon) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4979	Sooly qua . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4980	perennis (very fine)	2 3	hhP	..	15	5	
	Cucurbita						See Gourds.
4981	Cyclanthera explodens	2	hhA	..	8	10	Curious.
4981a	Echinocystis lobata	green	12	10	Wild Cucumber.
4981b	Epopepon vitifolius	3	hhP	white	10	25	Ornamental.
	Gourds—						
4982	Mock Orange.	2	tA	yel.	15	5	Excellent for covering verandas or trellis work and for training over arbors, fences, etc. Of very rapid growth, with curious fruits and highly ornamental foliage. Cultivate the same as melons or squashes.
4983	Egg-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	10	5
4984	Apple-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4986	Pear-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4987	Onion-shaped . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4988	Hercules' Club . . . . .	..	..	..	15	5
4989	Sugar Trough . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4990	lagenaria (Bottle Gourd) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4991	—Miniature . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4992	Powder-horn . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4993	Dipper . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5
4994	Melopepo (Miniature) . . . . .	..	..	..	10	5
4996	—Striped . . . . .	..	..	..	12	5
4997	Mixed . . . . .	..	..	..	10-15	5
	Collection, including 12 varieties Gourds, small					50	
5007	Melothria scabra	3	hhA	l.b.	10	10	Tropical Vine.
5008	Momordica balsamina	2 3	..	yel.	..	5	{ The well known Balsam Pear and Balsam Apple.
5009	involucrata . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25
5010	charantia	5	Squirting Cucumber.
5012	Elaterium	5	Fruit reddish when ripe.
5014	Mukia scabrella	3	10	Scarlet Runner Bean.
5018	Phaseolus multiflorus	2 3	tA	scar.	15	5	Bears pretty fruit.
5020	Scotanthus tubiflorus	3	tP	white	..	25	
5022	Solanum, White Egg-Plant	tA	..	1	5	The Solanums are very ornamental fruit-bearing plants, and thrive best in light, rich soil. All are worth cultivating.
5024	Scarlet Egg-Plant . . . . .	..	..	scar.	..	5
5025	Striped Egg-Plant . . . . .	..	..	strip.	2	5
5038	pseudocapsicum nanum . . . . .	..	gP	white	1	10
5040	Wetherill's Hybrid . . . . .	..	tA	bl.	2	10
5042	robustum	2 3	..	pur.	3	10	
5046	capsicastrum . . . . .	..	gP	yel.	2	10
5047	Hendersoni . . . . .	..	..	purple	..	10
5047a	Warscewiczoides . . . . .	..	..	white	3	10
	Collection, including 6 varieties Solanum					45	
	Squirting Cucumber						See Momordica Elaterium.
5048	Trichosanthes colubrina	3	4	10	{ Snake Gourd. So called from the shape of its fruit.
5050	coccinea	2	..	yel.	..	10	
5052	palmata	3	..	white	..	10	See Echinocystis lobata.
	Wild Cucumber						




HELICHRYSUM MONSTROSUM.



GOMPHRENA GLOBOSA.

SEEDS OF EVERLASTINGS.

For the Formation of Wreaths and Winter Bouquets.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
5054	Acroclinium roseum	2	hhA	v. & r. o.	1	cts. 5	Exceedingly graceful plants with everlasting flowers; much used for winter decoration. The flower heads should be gathered when young if wanted for preservation.
5056	—album			white		5	
5057	—Mixed			mixed		5	
5058	—Double Rose			rose		10	
5059	—Double White			white		10	
5060	Ammobium alatum		hhP		2	5	Pretty, and easily cultivated.
5061	—grandiflorum					5	
5062	Gomphrena globosa	2 3	hA	red	1	5	The Globe Amaranths are known by their round heads of flowers; also called "Bachelor's Buttons." An old favorite for winter bouquets. The best soil is a mixture of sandy loam, stable manure and some silver sand.
5064	—alba			white		5	
5066	—carnea			pink		5	
5070	—striata			strip.		5	
5071	—nana compacta			v. red	½	5	
5073	—Mixed			mixed	1	5	
5075	aurea superba			orange		5	
	Collection, including 6 vars. Globe Amaranths					30	
5076	Helichrysum bracteatum			yel.	2	5	"Eternal Flowers." All are greatly admired for their beauty. The flowers are large and the colors bright. They are highly prized for winter bouquets. Flowers intended for drying should be gathered when partially unfolded, and suspended with their heads downward, in a cool shed. Succeed best in a rich, loamy soil.
5078	—album			white		5	
5079	—atrosanguineum			d. red	1	10	
5081	—Mixed			mixed		5	
5082	macranthum			rose		5	
5098	monstrosum, Double			mixed	2	5	
5100	—Dwarf, Double				½	5	
	Collections Helichrysum, including 12 vars. Double					50	
	10 " "					45	
	8 " "					40	
	6 " "					30	
	6 " Dwarf					30	
5107	Helipterum Sanfordii	2	tA	yel.	1	10	Resemble Helichrysum, and are useful in the same way.
5108	corymbiflorum			white		10	
5110	Rhodanthe maculata	2 3		r. & w.		10	Very beautiful, delicate looking Everlastings, much prized for winter bouquets.
5114	—alba			white		10	
5115	—Mixed			mixed		10	
5118	Manglesii			r. & w.	½	10	
5120	Xeranthemum annuum	2	hA	pur.	2	5	One of the oldest Everlastings; the flowers retain their color and form longest of all.
5122	—album			white		5	
5125	—multiflorum			purple		5	
5126	—album			white		5	
5127	—superbissimum fl. pl.			pur.		5	
	Collection, including 6 vars. Xeranthemum					30	

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Many of these grasses, if cut before they are entirely ripe, will be found useful in the formation of winter bouquets, in connection with the Everlastings.

NUMBER and NAME.	Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
<small> 2 1/2 oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over. </small>						
5128 * <i>Agrostis nebulosa</i>	2	hA	apet.	1	5	} Very fine for vases and bouquets. The plumes of <i>A. nebulosa</i> are very delicate.
5130 <i>pulchella</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5132 <i>minutiflora</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
5136 * <i>Andropogon argenteus</i>	3	hP	..	3	5	} Dense flowers, very silky, with bright white hairs.
5138 <i>Arundo Donax</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	10	5	
5140 *— <i>fol. variegata</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
5142 * <i>festucoides variegata</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	4	10	} Fine sub-tropical plants of stately growth, and very ornamental in habit.
5144 <i>Avena sterilis</i>	2 3	hA	..	3	5	
5150 <i>Briza geniculata</i>	2	..	..	1	5	
5152 <i>gracilis</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	} Quaking Grass. No. 5154 is very pretty for bouquets.
5154 <i>maxima</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	1 1/2	5	
5158 <i>Brizopyrum siculum</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	3/4	5	
5160 <i>Bromus brizæformis</i> . . . . .	..	hP	..	2	5	} No. 5160 is very fine for winter bouquets. To this genus belongs the Cheat Grass, a well-known pest.
5162 <i>macrostachyus</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5164 <i>madritensis</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5165 <i>Ceratochloa pendula</i>	2 3	..	..	..	25	Elegant for bouquets.
5165a <i>Chloropsis Blanchardiana</i>	2	tP	..	..	25	Dwarf; very fine for edgings.
5166 <i>Chloris barbata vera</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	1	5	} Elegant for groups, and also good for baskets.
5168 <i>truncata</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	3/4	5	
5170 <i>Chrysurus cynosuroides</i> . . . . .	..	hA	..	1	5	Pretty for edging.
5172 <i>Coix lachryma</i>	2 3	..	..	1 1/2	5	} Job's Tears; so called from the resemblance of the seed to a tear-drop.
5174 <i>aurea zebrina</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
5175 <i>Cryptopyrum Richardsonii</i>	2	..	..	2	10	Very fine grass.
5175a <i>Cynosurus elegans</i> . . . . .	..	hP	..	..	5	Handsome for bouquets.
5176 <i>Eleusine barcinonensis</i>	2 3	hA	..	1	5	} Crab or Yard Grass. <i>E. Indica</i> is the Wire Grass.
5176a <i>corocana</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5176b <i>Indica</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5178 <i>Elymus hystrix</i> . . . . .	..	hP	..	4	5	From the Crimea. Odd.
5180 <i>Eragrostis elegans</i>	2	hA	..	1	5	} Love Grass. Pretty grasses, growing about a foot high, and characterized by their beautiful dancing spikelets; for bouquets.
5182 <i>amabilis</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5183 <i>Abyssinica</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5184 <i>maxima</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
5185 <i>suaveolens</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	
5188 <i>Erianthus Ravennæ</i>	2 3	hP	..	10	5	} Plume Grass. A very fine and stately-looking grass.
5190 *— <i>foliis variegatis</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
5192 <i>Eulalia Japonica</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	5	10	} Among the most beautiful of the tall-growing grasses.
5196 <i>Festuca glauca</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	2	10	
5198 <i>Gymnothrix (Pennisetum) caudata</i> . . . . .	..	tP	..	..	10	} Grown chiefly as curious and ornamental grasses.
5202 <i>latifolia</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	8	10	
5205 * <i>Gynierium argenteum</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	} Pampas Grass. This is the noblest of the tall-growing grasses, and bears magnificent plumes, much used in floral decoration.
5207 *— <i>fol. variegatum</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
5207a *— <i>roseum</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
5208 <i>jubatum</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
5212 <i>Hordeum jubatum</i> . . . . .	..	hA	..	2	5	Squirrel-tail Grass.
5213 <i>Isolepis gracilis</i> . . . . .	..	..	..	1 1/2	10	Very pretty rush-like grass.
5216 <i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	2 3	hA	apet.	2	5	Hare's-tail Grass.
5218 <i>Lasiagrostis argentea</i> . . . . .	..	hP	..	3	5	Fine for winter bouquets.



WMA
DRACÆNA INDIVISA LINEATA.



KENTIA CANTERBURYANA.



ARECA BAUERI.



KENTIA BELMOREANA.

LATANIA BORBONICA.



KENTIA BELMOREANA.



PANDANUS UTILIS.



PHCENIX CANARIENSIS.

NUMBER and NAME.		Time of Flowering	Hardiness and Duration	Color of the Flower	Height in Feet	Price per Packet	General Observations.
25 ¼ oz. at oz. rate only on articles quoted at \$1 per oz. and over.							
5225	Panicum virgatum	2 3	hA	apet.	4	5	} Very showy and hardy perennial grasses.
5226	sulcatum . . . . .	..	..	..	3	10	
5228	Pennisetum villosum . . . . .	..	..	..	1½	5	Ornamental Grass.
5229	Poa amabilis . . . . .	..	..	..	2	10	Pretty for bouquets.
5230	Setaria macrochaeta . . . . .	..	hA	..	1½	5	Ornamental grass.
5234	* Stipa pennata	2	hP	..	..	5	} Feather Grass. Grown for their very graceful plumes.
5235	elegantissima . . . . .	..	..	..	..	10	
5237	Tricholæna violacea	2 3	..	..	..	10	A very pretty grass.
5242	Tripsacum dactyloides . . . . .	..	..	..	4	5	Sesame Grass. Singular.
5248	Zea Japonica	2	hA	..	3	5	} Ornamental varieties of Corn. Z. Japonica has beautifully striped leaves.
5255	Miniature Maize . . . . .	..	..	..	..	5	

COLLECTIONS.

25 varieties Grasses, Ornamental	\$0 75
12 " " "	50

PALM SEEDS.

☞ Imported direct from Australia, New Zealand, South America, Central America and West Indies; fresh seeds arrive throughout the year, but mostly during the spring and summer.

		Pkt.	Per 100 seeds.			Seeds.	Pkt.	Per 100 seeds.
Areca	Baueri (Norfolk Island Palm)	12	seeds, \$0 25	\$1 25	Dracæna	indivisa lineata	25	" \$0 10 \$0 25
"	lutescens	12	"	25 1 25	Geonoma	Schottiana	8	" 25 2 50
"	rubra	12	"	25 1 25	Kentia	Belmoreana	10	" 25 2 00
"	sapida	8	"	10 1 00	"	Forsteriana	10	" 25 2 00
Brahea	edulis	4	"	25 5 00	"	Canterburyana (U m-		
"	filifera (Washingtonia)	25	"	10 30		brella Palm	10	" 50 4 00
Caryota	sobolifera	10	"	25 2 00	"	Morei	10	" 50 4 00
Chamærops	Canariensis	8	"	10 1 00	Latania	Borbonica	12	" 10 50
"	elegans	10	"	25 1 50	Musa	Ensete (Abyssinian Ba-		
"	argentea	12	"	25 1 25		nana)	10	" 25 2 00
"	excelsa	25	"	10 30	Oreodoxa	regia (Royal Palm)	8	" 10 1 00
"	humilis	20	"	10 40	Pandanus	utilis (Screw Pine)	15	" 25 1 25
Cocos	australis	8	"	25 2 50	Phœnix	Canariensis	12	" 10 60
"	Bonnettii	8	"	25 2 50	"	dactylifera (Date		
"	campestris	10	"	25 2 25		Palm)	12	" 10 50
"	plumosa	10	"	25 2 25	"	reclinata	15	" 25 1 25
"	flexuosa	10	"	25 2 25	"	rupicola	10	" 25 2 00
"	Weddeliana	8	"	25 2 50	"	tenuis	8	" 10 1 00
Corypha	australis (Cabbage				"	pumila	8	" 10 1 00
	Palm)	10	"	10 60	"	paludosa	8	" 10 1 00
Dracæna	Australis	20	"	10 25	Ptychosperma	Alexandræ	12	" 25 1 50
"	indivisa (per 1,000				Seaforthia	elegans	8	" 10 1 00
	seeds, 75 cts.)	50	"	10 15	Thrinax	argentea	12	" 25 1 25

INDEX.

	Page
Agrimony	42
Alfalfa	49
Angelica	42
Anise	42
Aquaject, Gould's Portable	33
Arnica	42
Artichoke	10, 49
Asparagus	10
" Roots	49
" Knives	55
Asperula	52
Assortments of Vegetable Seeds	44
Asters, Choice Collections	77
Atomizers	55, 58
Balm	42
Barbe de Capucin	20
Barley	50
Basil, Dwarf and Sweet	42
Beans, Dwarf or Snap	11
" Dwarf Wax	11, 12
" English Dwarf	12
" Horse and Soja	52
" Pole or Running	13
" White	12
Beet	14
" Foliage	14
" Mangel-Wurzel or Sugar	14, 15
Belladonna	42
Bellows	55
Bene	42
Bill and Brush Hooks	55
Bird Seeds, etc.	49
Books	70
Boneset	42
Borage	13, 42
Borecole	25
Broccoli	15
Broom Corn	52
Broom, Scotch	52
Brussels Sprouts	16
Buckwheat	50
Burnet	13, 52
Cabbage	17
Canes, Bamboo	55
Caper Tree Seed	52
Caraway	42
Cardoon	17
Carrot	16
Carts	55
Caterpillars	52
Catnip	42
Cauliflower	18
Celeriac	19
Celery	18, 19
Cereals	50
Chard, Swiss	37
Chervil	20
Chicory	20, 52
Chive Plants	49
Chufas	49
Cinnamon Vine Roots	49
Clovers	49
Collards	20
Collections of Flower Seeds	3d page cover
Coriander	42
Corn, Field Varieties	50
" Sweet or Sugar	21
Corn-Salad or Feticus	20
Cotton	52
Cow Peas	52
Cress	20
Cucumber	22
" English, for Frames	22, 23
Dandelion	23
Deciduous Tree and Shrub Seeds	65-69
Dhouira	52
Dibbles	55
Dill	42
Directions' Flower Seed Culture	71-73
" " for making Hotbeds	3
" " " Lawns	45
" " " for Vegetable Culture	2
Elecampane	42
Economical Plant Seed	52-54
Egg-Plant	23
Endive	24
Erodium	52
Esculent Roots and Plants	49
Espasette	52
Esparto Grass	52
Everlastings	108
Evergreen Tree Seeds	63-65
Explanations of Flower Seed Cata- logue	74
Express Rates	2d page cover
Fertilizers	62
Fennel	42
Fenugreek	52
Fetticus	20
Flax Seed	52
Flower Seeds, General List	75-106
" " New and Rare	4-6

	Page
Flowers for Bouquets and Baskets	3d page cover
Force Pump	58
Forks	55
Foxglove	42
French Spinach	30
Fruit Bearing, Vines and Plants	107
Fruit Seeds	43
Fumitory	42
Furze	52
Fumigator	55
Garden Lines	55
" Pencils	55
" Reels	55
" Requisite	55-62
Gombo	30
Gourds, Ornamental	107
Grape Seeds	70
Graping Wax	55
Grass Border Shears	55
" Edging-knives	55
" Hooks and Sickles	55
Grasses, Ornamental	109
Ground-Bone	62
Gromwell	42
Guano	62
Guinea Grass	52
Guizotia	52
Hedge-Plant Seeds	43
" Shears	55
Hellebore	42
Hemlock	42
Hemp	49
Henbane	42
Herb Seeds	42
Hop Seed	52
Horehound	42
Horseradish Roots	49
Horticultural Implements	55-62
Hoes	55
Hose Menders	55
Hyacinth Glasses	55
Hyssop	42
Ice-Plant	25
Implements	56-61
Indigo Seed	52
Insecticides	62
Insecticide Destroyers	62
Iris Pabularia	52
Japan Clover	52
Jerusalem Corn	52
Johnson Grass	47
Jute	52
Kafir Corn	52
Kale	24
Kidney Vetch	49, 52
Knives	55
Kohlrahi	24
Labels	55
Lavender	42
Lawn Fertilizer	62
" Grass Seed	45
" Mowers	57
" Rakes	55
Lawns, Formation of	45
Leek	26
Lentils	53
Lettuce	26, 49
Lespedeza	53
Liquorice	53
Lovage	42
Lucerne	49
Lupins	53
Madia	53
Madder	53
Manures	62
Marigold, Pot	42
Marjoram Pot	42
" Sweet	42
Marshmallow	42
Martynia	26
Mats	19, 55
Maw	49
Melon, Musk	27
" Water	28
Millet	49
Millo Maize	53
Mint	42
Miscellaneous Seeds	52-54
Mole Traps	55
Moss	55
Mushroom Spawn	26
Mustard	28
Nasturtium	28
New and Rare Flower Seeds	4-6
New and Valuable Vegetable Seeds	7-9
Novelties	4-9
Oats	50
Okra	30
Onion	29
Onion Sets, Tops, etc.	29
Onobrychis	53
Opium	53

	Page
Orach	30
Ornamental Gourds	107
" Grasses	109
Osage Orange	53
Oyster, Vegetable	37
Peony	42
Palm Seeds	111
Parsley	30
Parsnip	30
Pearl Millet	53
Peas	31, 32, 53
Peat	55
Pepper	34
Pennyroyal	42
Plant Sticks	56
Poppy	53
Potato	33
Potato Manure	62
Pot, Sweet and Medicinal Herbs	42
Pruner	56
Pumpkin	32
Pyrethrum	53
Radish	35
Raffia	56
Rakes	56
Ramie	53
Rampion	34
Rape	49
Reana	53
Requisites	55-62
Reel and Line	55
Rhubarb	37
" Roots	49
Rollers	56, 57
Rosemary	42
Roquette	34
Rue	42
Rye	50
Saffron	42
Sainfoin	54
Sage, Common and Red	42
Salsify	37
Savory, Winter and Summer	42
Saws	56
Scissors	56
Scolymus	37
Scorzonera	38
Scurvy Grass	54
Scythes	56
Scythe Stones and Rifles	56
Sea Kale Roots	49
Seed Drills	61
Seradella	54
Shears	43, 55, 56
Shovels	56
Shrub Seeds	63-69
Silver Beet	37
Skirret	38
Snails	54
Soap, Whale-Oil	62
Sorghum	53, 54
Sorrel	38
Spades	56
Spinach	30, 38
Sprinklers	56, 58
Sprouts	37
Spurry	54
Squash	39
Stocks, German, Collections of	101
Sunflower	54
Sweet Peas	106
Swiss Chard	37
Syringes	58
Tarragon Plants	49
Tansy	42
Teasels	54
Teosinte	54
Thermometers	56
Thyme, English and French	42
Tobacco Seeds	54
Tomato	40
Tree and Shrub Seeds	63-69
Trowels	56
Turnip	41
Turnip-rooted Celery	19
Turnip-rooted Cabbage	24
Vetches	54
Vegetable Seeds	10-41
" New	7-9
Vegetables used for Pickles	43
" Salad	43
Vegetable Oyster	37
Vines and Climbers	105, 106
Watering-Pots	56
Weeders	56
Wheat	50, 51
Wheel Hoes	61
Wheat, Cross-bred and Hybrid	51
" Standard Varieties	51
Wild Rice	54
Witloof	20
Worms	54
Wormwood	42

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